

I.R.A. gunman kills soldier

Financial aid for Ulster homeless

ANOTHER soldier died last night at the hands of terrorists in Belfast's riot-torn Ardoyne. He fell wounded as shots rang out over a crowd of youths had confronted the troops and died soon afterwards. He is the 13th soldier to be killed in Ulster this year.

Twenty-four hours earlier the Provisionals, the break-away I.R.A. movement, said that it would concentrate guerrilla tactics and the killing of soldiers. John Ly, who appeared in Friday's undercover Belfast ss conference said in Dublin yesterday that a major otage campaign was to be launched in English cities the Provisionals against targets already selected.

Along the tense border with the Irish Republic Army forced back a uniformed I.R.A. group advancing on vry. Meanwhile the Roman Catholic Primate of All and, Cardinal Conway, denounced internment without l, and spoke of "brutal treatment by security forces."

In London it was announced that a first payment of 3,000 is being made to relieve distress caused by the s. Priority will be given to rehousing the hundreds amilies made homeless. The flood of refugees crossing border is now believed to exceed 12,000.

Murder 24 hours after threat

By IVAN BOWAN in BELFAST

NOTHER British soldier was shot dead in Belfast yesterday. It happened at about 5.30 p.m. when a crowd of youths gathered in Butler Street in the Ardoyne area.

Shots rang out and the soldier fell wounded. He died soon afterwards. Twenty-four hours earlier the Provisionals had threatened to shoot more troops. On Friday, a man describing himself as "a Provisional" in the Ardoyne, told me aim was to concentrate on guerrilla tactics. Including the assassination of soldiers.

RIOT CONTROL. A soldier was helping in control when he was shot. Name and regiment have not been disclosed. It was the third British soldier to be killed in Northern Ireland in the past week.

£500,000 grant for first step

By Our Political Staff

THE Government is providing £500,000 special aid for immediate relief and reconstruction in North-Ireland. Priority will be given to rehousing of families in the riot-damaged areas of Belfast and Londonderry.

Geoffrey Johnson, Under-Secretary for Army, is flying to the States this week to alter anti-British feeling. The British Government's handling of the Ulster is being made him to be interviewed on a television. Mr. Maundling, Home Secretary, has made it clear to the Northern Ireland Government that the £500,000 is an initial grant. More will be made if needed.

An advisory committee, whose members will include representatives of the major voluntary groups in Northern Ireland, is set up to help to administer the reconstruction scheme. It is based in Belfast.

Taking into account the serious problem of homelessness, two Governments are discussing whether the Government of Northern Ireland can take any steps to increase still further the housing programme. A statement said: "The money will be made available immediately to provide blankets, clothing and shelter for homeless. Aid will also be available to repair and rebuild damaged houses. An advisory committee which will be 'widely based' and include Protestants and Catholics, start work this week. It will include representatives of the Northern Ireland Council for Social Service, the North Council for Social Welfare in Londonderry, and the East Council for Social Welfare in Belfast. It will be a non-sectarian body."

Threat to English towns

By GEORGE BURROWS in Dublin

JOHN KELLY, the Belfast fast man who figured in the Dublin arms trial, said in Dublin yesterday that a major sabotage campaign is to be launched in English cities by the I.R.A. Provisionals. Plans were already well advanced.

In an interview with the Dublin Evening Herald, he said that targets, some of them commercial, government and local authority installations, were already on a selected list.

The Provisionals were determined not to allow the campaign to degenerate into abortive street battles and "bombings" which marked the year 1969 in Britain.

WARNING TO HEATH

In the interview Kelly said the Provisionals gave warning that if British troops continued to be used to "terrorise" the Belfast nationalist population, the I.R.A. would take the present fight to Heath and Mandel.

"They are ready to take the fight to the cities of London, Birmingham, Coventry, Liverpool, Manchester and, indeed, all the major British cities," Kelly said that Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Heath claimed already that the I.R.A. had been defeated.

When the I.R.A. lost its head—P.15.

Ulster: a way out; Jensen; and Editorial Comment—P.14.

Cardinal Conway speaks and other Ulster news.—Back Page.

feared, and added: "Faulkner cannot defeat the I.R.A. when we still continue to accept to fight both the defensive and offensive role in the six-county area."

He warned British Army wives and mothers that their husbands and sons would continue to be killed on the streets of Belfast and Londonderry in an intensified Provisional I.R.A. campaign. Kelly, who is a former chairman of Belfast Citizens' Defence Committee, was present at the I.R.A. Press conference in Belfast on Friday.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

The official I.R.A. said at a press conference in Dublin it would not support any sabotage campaign. by the Provisionals. Cathal Goulding, reported Chief of Staff of the Official I.R.A., was present with other leaders.

The officials said they would continue to support the call for civil disobedience in the North and would continue to defend people from the British Army.

"We will hold ourselves in readiness to go on the offensive against the British Army when necessary," it was said. "We want the continuation of the support of the people because they have backed up the I.R.A. and we do not want a campaign in isolation from them."

The Provisionals said at their own press conference in Dublin that they had infiltrated British Army intelligence in the North and knew every move the British were going to make.

Heath sits tight

Mr. Heath called at No. 10 yesterday morning, before going on to Chequers, to study the latest situation reports from Belfast. He has no plans for further meetings with Ministers this weekend.

The Government remains committed to sit tight and see how internment and other moves against the terrorists work. before launching any new political initiative in Northern Ireland.

Ministers regard the provision of financial aid to the Northern

PRINCESS IS 21 TODAY



Picture: Norman Parkinson

PRINCESS ANNE, 21 today, wearing an informal evening dress of green and white floral voile, in the gardens of Frogmore House, Windsor. On Tuesday she is to ride for the first time since her recent operation. Her mount will be Doublet, the horse that carried her to fifth place in the Badminton Horse Trials in April.

GERMANS TRAIN BRITISH CADETS

By DESMOND WETTERN, Naval Correspondent

THE West German Navy is now training British naval officers from Dartmouth. Five cadets, and five sub-lieutenants have just completed a fortnight on board the German sail training ship Gorch Fock (1,700 tons).

When the big barque, which was built in Germany in 1953, arrives at Dublin later this month five more cadets and five sub-lieutenants will join her. The ship carries 140 cadets for training and is one of two sail-training ships in the West German Navy.

Little relevance

The last sail training ships in the Royal Navy paid off just after the turn of the century. For years there has been opposition among senior officers to any revival of sail training. It was argued, and still is by many, that learning how to handle a large sailing ship was of little relevance for men who would never in their naval careers have anything to do with sailing vessels.

But in recent years the value of this form of training in building up self-confidence and providing a knowledge of seamanship that no other sort of ship can give has been widely recognised. Outside the Navy and even by some senior officers. There are now several sail training ships under the British flag. The latest, the Sea Cadet Corps' Royalist (80 tons) was named by Princess Anne earlier this month.

Volunteer crew

Among the crew of the Royalist last week was the son of the captain of the Gorch Fock and two Royal Navy midshipmen who were volunteers on their summer leave.

In addition, the captain, Cdr. John Wheeler, is still serving in the Navy and when he retires in three months' time his salary

Russian author accuses police

THE Russian Nobel prize-winner, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, protested angrily yesterday to the Soviet security police chief over the beating up of a friend in the author's house.

Solzhenitsyn claimed in an open letter to the police chief that the men who attacked his friend were agents of the K.G.B. (State Security Committee).

The letter, made available to Western newsmen, said the friend, named as Alexander Gorlov, surprised about ten plain clothes men in Solzhenitsyn's tiny country cottage near Moscow in the author's absence.

It claimed that one man cried: "To the woods with him. Silence him." Solzhenitsyn went on: "They bound Gorlov, knocked him down, dragged him face down into the woods and beat him cruelly."

NAMES DEMANDED

He demanded that the State Security Committee chief, Yuri Andropov, publicly name the men, have them punished and explain the incident.

The vehemently-worded letter carried a postscript addressed to the Russian Prime Minister, Mr. Alexei Kosygin, in which Solzhenitsyn said he holds Andropov personally responsible.

"I will expect an investigation if the government of the U.S.S.R. does not share in these actions of Minister Andropov," he adds.

Solzhenitsyn has been in official disgrace since late 1969 when he was elected from the Writers' Union over his controversial books, most of which have found publishers only in non-Communist countries.

FACE INJURED

He was officially accused of blackening his country in his works, and he chose not to go to Stockholm last year for the Nobel Prize for fear the authorities would not let him back home.

In his letter he told Mr. Andropov: "For many years I have borne in silence the lawlessness of your employees. The inspection of all my correspondence, the confiscation of half of it... the tapping of telephone conversations... the placing of recording apparatus in my city apartment... the raid on my plot... but after the raids yesterday I will no longer be silent."

He said Gorlov yelled as he was dragged to the woods. Neighbours stopped the group, but one plain clothes man showed a red identification card and the neighbours let them pass.

One of the men told Gorlov, whose face was damaged, according to Solzhenitsyn: "We are on a mission and on a mission we can do anything." Renter.

Pensions plans on the way

By Our Political Staff

Government proposals for the revision of the State pension scheme will be outlined in a White Paper next month. The graduated pension system will be simplified and there will be new tax concessions for participation in occupational pension schemes.

About 12 million people are covered at present by occupational schemes. The Government wants to see this form of provision for retirement encouraged.

The White Paper is expected to outline a new pay-as-you-earn scheme to provide earnings-related pensions for self-employed workers.

Soccer starts with brawls

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Street brawls and violence marked the opening of the new football season yesterday. Despite strict anti-violence measures police had to make several arrests.

At Derby eight arrests were made and a policeman was hit on the head with a brick inside the ground. Street fighting broke out at Ibrox Park after the Scottish League Cup match between Rangers and Celtic.

Twenty Chelsea supporters were arrested after a Tube train was specially halted in a tunnel. It was found that many had not paid their fares. Soccer—P.23.

LIONS WIN SERIES

British Lions drew the final international match against New Zealand 14-14 at Auckland yesterday and thus won the series 2-1, with one drawn. Lions are only the second team to beat New Zealand in a series in that country. Report—P.26.

NIXON SPENDS WEEKEND IN FIGHT TO SAVE DOLLAR

By DAVID ADAMSON in Washington

NEW battle lines in the fight for the dollar are being drawn up this weekend by President Nixon and his four senior economic advisers in the seclusion of the Presidential retreat at Camp David, near Washington.

White House sources said they were undertaking a "cosmic review" of the domestic and international developments which have shaken world confidence in the dollar and brought about for the first time the serious possibility that it will be devalued.

Mr. Nixon cancelled earlier engagements in order to meet the group. This is composed of:

Mr. John Connally, Secretary of the Treasury, who was on holiday in Texas when he was called to Camp David;

Mr. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, an autonomous institution;

Mr. Paul McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, who arrived weighed down with statistical charts; and

Mr. George Shultz, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Fluctuation plan

Also on hand was Mr. William Safire, a speech writer, which indicated that President Nixon may make a statement on the situation before long.

On the agenda for discussion are two important issues: the establishment of a wage-price review board and a scheme

Continued on Back Page, Col. 7

Swiss may revalue

By Our City Staff

Speculative fever in the foreign exchanges is at a high pitch this weekend on strong rumours that Switzerland may be forced to revalue the franc again, or float like the German mark.

The Swiss franc was revalued by seven per cent. last May at the same time as the German mark and Dutch guilder started floating and the Austrian schilling was revalued.

The revaluation has failed to stem the flood of dollars now pouring into Switzerland, seeking a haven against a possible devaluation of the dollar. It is believed that the Swiss National Bank had to buy \$2,000 million last week.

Will they optvaloe the pound—P.18

Official Forecast—Back Page.

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Independent Bahrein plans new treaties

By RALPH IZZARD in Bahrein

SHEIKH ISA, ruler of Bahrein, declared his State independent yesterday in an announcement broadcast over the local radio at 1 p.m. Simultaneously Bahrein has applied

HUSSEIN GETS TOUGH

By JOHN BULLOCK in Beirut

NEW fighting along the Syrian-Jordan border was reported yesterday as King Hussein blandly presented a tough list of demands to Egyptian and Saudi Arabian mediators who had expected to find him in a conciliatory mood.

Jordanian armour has been deployed on the hills overlooking the border towns of Ramtha and Deraa. Artillery manned by tough Bedouin tribesmen was zeroed in on the main road crossing point ready for any Syrian move.

On the Syrian side, at least 30 tanks moved up during the night. It was also reported that Palestine Liberation Army units had been deployed.

BORDERS CLOSED

Syria and Iraq have both closed their borders with Jordan and banned all flights by Jordanian aircraft. To get round this prohibition the Royal Jordanian Airlines hoped to charter planes from the Lebanese Middle East Airlines.

This plan fell through, however, when the Palestine guerrilla forces threatened to take action against charter planes and Middle East Airlines suspended all flights from Beirut to Amman last night, therefore, Jordan was cut off from all contact with the Mediterranean.

King Hussein said: Jordan would have to continue to "control" the guerrilla activities in the country; the financial subsidies previously paid by Kuwait and Libya should be restored; the Jordan Government should be recognised as sole authority for both banks of the Jordan River.

Anti-climax at Malta H.Q.

By Our Staff Correspondent in Valletta

There was an air of anti-climax at the N.A.T.O. naval headquarters in Malta yesterday as the 300 officers and other ranks prepared to leave the island at the behest of Mr. Mintoff, the Prime Minister. Most of them had known their days in Malta were numbered when Mr. Mintoff took office in June.

There are hopes that Mr. Mintoff will indicate tomorrow that he has accepted the joint British-N.A.T.O. financial offer of £8,500,000 a year as a basis for negotiating continued use of the island bases. The offer is much less than the £30 million he wanted but he can dress it up to look like a success.

Editorial Comment—P.14

Village walls up its popular priest



VILLAGERS at San Sossio, Southern Italy, guarding their church gate, barricaded with stones, behind which they imprisoned last week a relief priest, Don Egidio Siviglia (left). During his three months at San Sossio the parishioners took a liking to the priest, and welcomed him in when they heard he was to leave. The Archbishop of Salerno is to consider letting him stay.



JEW'S RIOT OVER SABBATH

By JOHN WALLIS in Jerusalem

THE latest hostility between non-religious Jews and those religious zealots who do not even accept the State of Israel came into the open last night when police had to intervene to save the zealous.

Following their usual practice the zealous, called Natzeri Kartz or "Guardians of the City," set out from the Mea-Sherim religious quarter to shout "Sabbath violators" at motorists driving along the Jaffa road. They were particularly incensed by the bus company, which they claim, sends out buses before the Sabbath is over. More than 3,000 of the non-religious started jeering at about 400 zealous in their black suits and hats. Trouble started when the zealous threw a few stones, and police riot squads went into action.

HATS TORN OFF

Some of them were chased by the crowd, who tore off their black hats and hung them into the air, an extraordinary sight in a Jewish city. Back in Mea-Sherim the zealous erected barricades, which police removed.

A bus provided for journalists was accompanied by the trial Jeep loads of police. On our first trip the bus was heavily stoned, and a Jeep had its windscreen broken.

The passenger bus service which the company has to maintain to preserve its monopoly, or else face heavy fines had not resumed at a late hour.

JAZZ PLAYER MURDERED

King Curtis, 36, the jazz saxophonist, died yesterday after being stabbed in a fight on New York's West Side. At the time he was inspecting a building he owned.—U.P.

Gorton quits as party's No. 2

By Our Correspondent in Sydney

MR. JOHN GORTON, who was dismissed as Australian Defence Minister last week, announced yesterday he would resign as deputy leader of the Liberal party because it would be absurd to have a deputy leader who was not in the Cabinet. Making his announcement in the second of his articles being published in the Sydney Sunday Australian, he said he was not bitter at the loss of the Defence portfolio.

He would go on writing to defend himself against misleading attacks and if being removed from the Cabinet was the price he had to pay, that was the Prime Minister's prerogative.

Referring to reports that he might cross the floor of the House to defeat the Government, Mr. Gorton said he was not prepared to do this. When he had given the casting vote against himself as party leader he did it to help to hold the party together.

He would regard it as mean and petty not to bring down the Government just out of spite. Nor did he think any of his followers would try it. Mr. Gorton claimed the right to write articles to defend himself against misleading accounts of his actions in Government and untruthful accounts of his relations with colleagues.

Book "biased"

He described Alan Reid's book "The Gorton Experiment" as biased and partisan and added: "What has happened is that a refutation of criticism by a journalist has been allowed to be built up into a crisis. There was never any need for there to be a crisis."

The rest of Mr. Gorton's article deals with events after the death of Mr. Holt, the former Prime Minister, and Mr. Gorton's role in the defence of Australia. He said that his book, which has risen to a position where Mr. Reid, in his book, could describe Mr. Gorton's method of governing as preferring to talk over major matters of policy with Miss Gorton than with senior Cabinet men.

day, the favourite is Mr. Reginald Swartz, 60, the relatively obscure Minister for National Development, whose chief claim is that he is not ambitious to seize power.

Canberra journalists knew Mr. Gorton had been dropped from the Defence Ministry before Thursday's official announcement, because they caught Miss Ainsley Gorton, 25, his attractive private secretary, red-eyed and crying.

In the essentially masculine world of Australian politics she has risen to a position where Mr. Reid, in his book, could describe Mr. Gorton's method of governing as preferring to talk over major matters of policy with Miss Gorton than with senior Cabinet men.

Personal feud

Miss Gorton, who is now going to write her own memoirs, has found herself in the centre of a personal feud since she became private secretary to Mr. Gorton when he became Australian Prime Minister. She was 21.

But it would be wrong to see her as the cause of last week's crisis, which is essentially the climax to personal feuding in Australia's governing Liberal party, which has never found stability since Sir Robert Menzies stepped down.

CONSPIRACY CASE

Owing to the complete secrecy in which the trial is being held it is almost impossible to ascertain what the "other charges" are but it is a foregone conclusion that the Agartala conspiracy case has formed the main charge to establish that Sheikh Mujib waged war against Pakistan.

Former President Ayub Khan

Servants of the Queen

THE Queen, who gave her Royal assent to the Industrial Relations Bill on August 5, is the only private employer to whom it does not apply.

The official servants of the Queen in the Civil Service are encompassed by the Act, but Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle cannot be classified as "agency shops" or "approved closed shops" under its provisions.

Nor can the 200 members of the Civil Service Society who work in these two establishments be accused of "unfair industrial practices."

They are in fact, Mr. Leslie Moody, deputy general-secretary of the society, tells me, the only workers in the country who can go on strike with impunity.

Household words

Miss Kathleen Edwards, the union official who looks after the Royal Household workers, does not think this will happen. The society is against the Act, but she feels that such benefits as it confers should be available to its members.

She is allowed to hold up to four branch meetings a year in Buckingham Palace and at Windsor, but feels that union representation is restricted, particularly with regard to disciplinary procedure.

Her main complaint is that she has to negotiate with officials at the Department of Employment and not directly with an officer in the Queen's Household, but she hopes that the spirit of the Act may bring reform, and that the officials will observe the spirit rather than the letter of the Act.

It may well be so. Mr. R. D. Wood, Deputy Treasurer to the Queen, has ordered two copies of my colleague Peter Patterson's "A Guide to the Industrial Relations Act", to be published next Tuesday. In the present state of Royal finances he would hardly have expended £3-60 to no purpose.

Artist's dilemma

DAVID HOCKNEY's portrait of Sir David Webster, who died last May, will be shown to the public for the first time at the 25 Years of Opera and Ballet exhibition which opens

Boom in Christian brandy

By Dr. CECIL NORTHCOTT in Chicago

THE Christian Brothers, one of America's largest Roman Catholic teaching orders, are to spend £2 million (£833,000) promoting the brandy and wines they make.

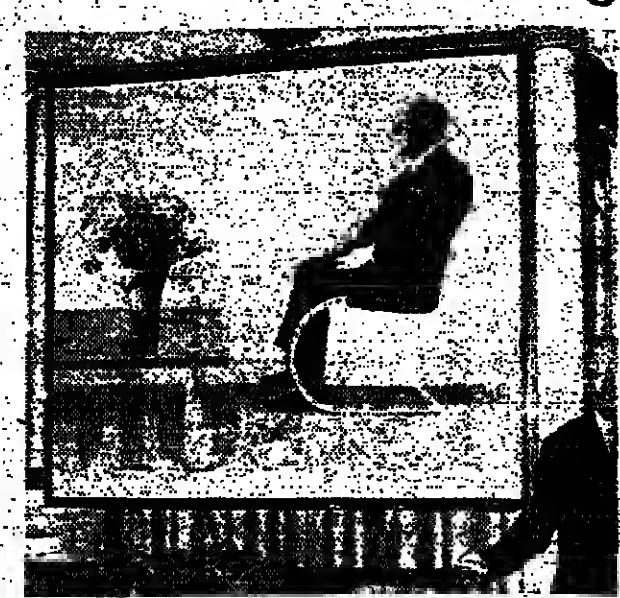
The proceeds of the sales will go to maintaining the 14 schools run by the order on the West Coast of the United States. The Brothers came to America from France in 1858 bringing their wine-making secrets with them. They are now the largest makers of brandy in America with an annual output of 250,000 cases of brandy and 1,500,000 cases of wine.

VINEYARDS EXTENDED The Brothers have sold their brandy and wine to the public since 1855 as the demand for California wines increases have extended their vineyards to more than 2,000 acres.

Brother Timothy is the wine-master, a job he has had for 30 years, and his name and signature will be used in the advertising campaign. The slogan is "tradition of quality which will never change."

In defending their business the brothers say that without this income they could not give a Christian education to hundreds of boys. Critics say the enterprise is a tax-free business and gives support to the church which is against the American Constitution.

ALBANY at large



Sir David Webster, by Hockney.

at the Victoria & Albert Museum on Thursday.

The portrait was a present from the Friends of Covent Garden, the company, and staff, on his retirement from his post as General Administrator last summer. He was asked to choose his artist and he chose Hockney.

The artist was doubtful. He had never done a commissioned portrait, and only painted his friends, but Richard Buckle, the ballet critic, finally persuaded him. Sir David attended eight sittings at Hockney's Notting Hill house at the end of last year and beginning of this. The artist found it difficult because he did not know his sitter.

"Looking back I consider I did a reasonable job, and Webster liked it," he says. "But the problems I had to sort out in doing it were not the kind of problems I really want to spend time on."

One of the minor problems was that Sir David tended to drop off to sleep during the sittings.

Guilty man?

IN his review, under the heading *Guilty Men*—no surprise!—of Franklin Reid Gannon's "The British Press and Germany 1856-1939" in the *Evening Standard* last Tuesday, Michael Foot, Labour leader, wrote on the *Evening Standard*, which strongly advocated the policy of appeasing Germany.

He was referring, no doubt, to his own position, at the time, as chief leader writer on the *Evening Standard*, which strongly advocated the policy of appeasing Germany.

Party piece

AT an informal poolside lunch given by Mr. John Phillips, our Ambassador in Amman, the Jordanian Minister of Information, Adnan Abu-Ad-Dah, arrived a little late.

He was dressed in formal black with white shirt and fashionable tie. The other guests, the Ambassador were in shorts and shirts.

"Do make yourself comfortable, Minister," the Ambassador said, adding tactfully, "Don't be embarrassed, Minister, we all know you have to carry a gun."

The jacket came off to reveal an elegant revolver in a black holster and a very expensive and well-stocked cartridge belt.

Touch wood

SIR SHANE LESLIE, the Irish writer, who died on Friday night, was really a writer and a very agreeable one, between the leprochaun and the Establishment. The former strain came out in his garb, which was usually rather an ill-fitting saffron kilt, and his devotion which had something of the god Pan in it.

His description of dreaded "doggies," or spr which have been a reg part of recent training for season is harrowing. I are hated by the players, scars in this novel, some when finish up "like a p dog."

It is not surprising that Venables has decided that life of the literary man is him when he hangs up boots.

Sex appeal

A QANTAS advertisement in the English language newspaper, *The News*, Melbourne, reads:

"What are you doing sitting there? Take off no In Europe there are women to every man. London they call the birds, in Moscow 'wh'! But everywhere understand the international language of companionship and hospitality."

Over to Women's Lib?

Richard Benne

Kenneth Rose is also

Richard Benne

Kenneth Rose is also

Richard Benne

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Mujib well as trial opens

By a Special Correspondent in Karachi

SHEIKH Mujibur Rahman, the East Pakistan leader, appeared to be in good health when his trial opened on Wednesday in Lyallpur, 80 miles north-west of Lahore.

The trial is being held in an improvised room in one of the several circuit houses in the city intended exclusively for visiting heads of Punjab Government departments.

An official statement issued last Monday had said the trial would commence on Wednesday. The proceedings would be permitted proper facilities under law with the right to engage defence counsel, who must be Pakistani.

When the trial began as planned and adjourned on Friday for two days it was not considered necessary by the Government to announce the fact, which was already public

knowledge in Lyallpur. The three-member special military court is said to be presided over by a brigadier.

Sheikh Mujib appeared under police escort. He was dressed in characteristic style, wearing a white shirt and baggy trousers—called "Punjabi pyjamas"—a black waistcoat and round black-rimmed glasses.

His slightly grey monstache seemed trimmed and his full crop of hair was well combed. An informant said he had been given the highest class treatment under detention as he was a political prisoner not yet proved guilty.

His blood pressure had been normal throughout the period of detention and his weight was steady at about 200 lb. Sheikh Mujib is charged "with waging

war against Pakistan" and "other charges."

Prosecuting counsel opened with a statement explaining the constitution of the special court to try the accused, who "has escalated the mandate for autonomy into one for secession" in a conspiracy with India to bring about Pakistan's disintegration through establishing a separate "Bangla Desh."

In the complete secrecy in which the trial is being held it is almost impossible to ascertain what the "other charges" are but it is a foregone conclusion that the Agartala conspiracy case has formed the main charge to establish that Sheikh Mujib waged war against Pakistan.

Former President Ayub Khan

had put him on trial and seven witnesses had testified to his alleged complicity with India to bring about East Pakistan's secession. The trial was inconclusive and the case was withdrawn in March, 1969, in the wake of the mass upsurge against President Ayub's 11 years of authoritarian rule.

All the political parties of Left and Right who had been summoned to a round table conference to resolve the constitutional deadlock had insisted on Sheikh Mujib's participation.

An official statement said the alleged conspiracy was first hatched in 1964, but was not until 1967 that the "conspirators" met Indian intelligence officers in Agartala.

They met, it said, to discuss plans for the supply of Indian money and arms and co-ordinated action of cutting sea and air routes between East and West Pakistan "to help the accused to seize power."

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Warning against soft water

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

A LETTER is to be sent to all medical officers of health warning them that increased use of soft water may cause more coronary deaths. The warning comes from Dr. Margaret Crawford, who last week published a study on the subject.

POTATO SURPLUS DUMPED

By DAVID STEERS, Agricultural Correspondent
MORE than half a million tons of potatoes left in last year's harvest are being dumped down disused shafts and destroyed chemically. The wastage has been condemned by critics as "a terrible situation".



Dr. Crawford has intervened, the backing of the Potato Marketing Board's charity is to find a use for the surplus, in powdered form, in where there is starvation. It has had detailed discussions with a leading potato processing company, Cadbury's, and is hoping to produce a potato flour which, with vitamins, could provide a balanced food.

This bid to save food may come too late. Many of hundreds of thousands of potatoes still left are being to go rotten. Dr. Crawford's bid to take some of the surplus was delayed by the Pakistanis.

NEWS ROUND-UP

Channel tunnel ruling in 1972

PEYTON, Minister for Transport Industries, has assured Mr. Costain, Conservative M.P. for Folkestone, a decision on the Channel tunnel will be made by next year.

Land in the area is unobtainable because of "Channel". Now it is hoped that the tunnel will become Britain's outlet to the Common countries.

Costain said last night: "The situation would be in a situation with London a more than an hour away from Paris, and Paris not more than two hours away."

Carpet for Banda
ASTINGS BANDA, President of Malawi, tomorrow will visit South Africa. I receive a 21-gun salute in Johannesburg for my visit during which he will have discussions with Mr. South Africa's Prime Minister.

Miners absent
In absenteeism by Britain's 300,000 miners in back two million to million tons of "last" output this year. At present mining at 17.65 per cent last 19.23 per cent last year.

Dr. Crawford, of the Social Medicine Unit at the London School of Hygiene, published a paper in the *Lancet* with Prof. J. N. Morris, director of the unit, and Dr. M. J. Gardner, another member. This produced fresh evidence and came to the conclusion that the softening of a town's water supply might increase coronary deaths by as much as 17 per cent.

Dr. Crawford said last night that abstracts of the findings had been shown to Sir George Godber, Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Health and Social Security. He had told her he would send a letter to local medical officers telling them that if asked by water companies, they should advise that medical evidence is against soft water.

The letter would say that "in the light of present knowledge there is not really a case for introducing the softening of water."

Dr. Crawford said more and more soft water is now being introduced as more surface water is taken from lakes or water companies artificially soften water because people prefer it.

Tricky problem

Dr. F. GRAY, our Medical Correspondent, writes: "The problem is complicated because the death rate from heart disease is going up in men and down in women."

Dr. Crawford and her colleagues have, however, discovered that the changes in the rate are affected favourably where the water has been made harder and unfavourably where it has been made softer.

These studies were made over two six-year periods: 1948-54 and 1955-64. The average rise where the water had been hardened was eight per cent, and where it had been softened was 20 per cent. (Both figures for men.)

Dairy farming plan flops

Sunday Telegraph Reporter
A £210,000 dairy farming project, which included almost 100,000 of taxpayers' money in grants, has collapsed. The 600-acre unit known as "Cotter", set up by one of the International Publishing Corporation's farming magazines, is up for sale by order of Lloyds Bank.

The bank, which is owed £90,000, appointed the unit in August last year. The project was given 12 months to recover, but has now failed.

In all £94,000 was contributed in grants by the Central Council for Horticultural and Agricultural Co-operation as the unit was run by the magazine *Farmer's Weekly*, and four other farmers. It is unlikely any of this will be repaid. L.P.C. also invested £70,000.

Charles Diggs, an American Negro Congressman, Mr. Diggs is on a week-long fact-finding tour of South Africa.

£20,000 raid
SIX armed men got away with £20,000 in cash and stamps from a post office at Streatham Hill. Staff were overpowered but no one was reported hurt.

French H-bomb
FRENCH scientists detonated an experimental hydrogen bomb with a power of one megaton in the atmosphere above the lagoon of Mururoa atoll in the French Pacific Islands. The explosion was the fifth and most powerful in the current series of French nuclear tests.

Korea agreement
SOUTH and North Korea are to let their Red Cross officials meet to find ways of helping 10 million separated families in the south and the north to communicate or reunite.

WRIT AGAINST BELLISARIO
Sunday Telegraph Reporter
Mr. Raymond Bellisario, the photographer who has issued a private summons against the Earl of Snowdon, is being sued for possession of his home at 38 Hatch Lane, Harmondsworth. Mr. Bellisario specialises in candid shots of the Royal Family.

A writ claiming "delivery up of land and buildings" has been issued against Mr. Bellisario and his wife, Desiree, by the London and Manchester Assurance Co. Ltd., of 50 Finsbury Square, Islington.

MELLISH, IN HAPPY MOOD, AT HIS SON'S WEDDING



Picture: Paul Armstrong

MR. MELLISH, Opposition Chief Whip, congratulating his third son Michael after his marriage to the former Miss Susan Griggs, a 21-year-old social worker, at Cardiff yesterday.

Laundry burnt in prison

By PETER GLADSTONE SMITH

THE laundry at Coldingley Prison, Bisleigh, Surrey, has been set on fire by prisoners revolting against the Home Office industrial contracting scheme. Damage estimated at £1,000, was caused.

Eight prisoners were confined to their cells for a week during a police investigation. Six have been transferred to other prisons, but no one has been charged.

The prisoners, who are paid an average weekly wage of £1.25, wanted to join the Municipal Workers' Union, have their insurance cards stamped and receive holiday pay when out of prison on parole.

They also revolted against cutting prices and causing unemployment outside the prison.

NO SET IN PRISONS
The Aylesbury Steam Laundry had to go into liquidation because Coldingley Prison took over its laundry contract for Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Bucks, throwing 90 people out of work.

The British Launderers' Association is fighting the expansion of prison industries because it is convinced the Home Office offers cut-rate contracts, despite official demands. The prisons do not pay Selective Employment Tax.

The fire brigade and police were called to the fire which began in a laundry bag. In five minutes the laundry would have been well alight.

One prisoner, recently discharged from Coldingley said that all the workers' requests were refused by the prison authorities. A Home Office spokesman said the fire was deliberately started, but there were no disciplinary charges.

VOLUNTARY OVERTIME
He said the vast majority of prisoners at Coldingley were satisfied and did voluntary overtime after their working day from 8 a.m. to 5.10 p.m. with a 15-hour break for lunch. In a good week 35 tons of laundry were handled.

He said there was a factory committee and works committees on which the prison workers had full representation.

In the Commons last year Mr. Mark Carlsile, Home Office Under-Secretary, said prisons sought to charge a fair price and accepted the same discipline as outside industry in making a tender.

£25,000 WINNER
The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize, announced yesterday, was won by bond number 57E 659119. The winner lives in Middlesex.

60 M.P.s to visit Market cities

By Our Political Staff

MORE than 60 M.P.s are to visit European centres to Parliament votes on Common Market entry in October.

The trips are part of a campaign by pro-European organisations. They are aimed at building up support in the Commons for membership of the European Economic Community.

The Labour party, yesterday stepped up its anti-Market campaign. It demanded from the Prime Minister the use of Central Office of Information and Post Office facilities to distribute publicity material opposing British entry.

FLOOD OF INVITATIONS
Invitations flooded in from various organisations to members of both major parties to visit Europe before M.P.s rose for the summer recess. Even some outright anti-Market were asked to go to Germany, Paris, and Brussels to see conditions for themselves.

The final lists will include mainly pro-Market M.P.s and those still on the fence. The European Communities Information Service is sending four parties of a dozen M.P.s to Brussels, two next month and two in October.

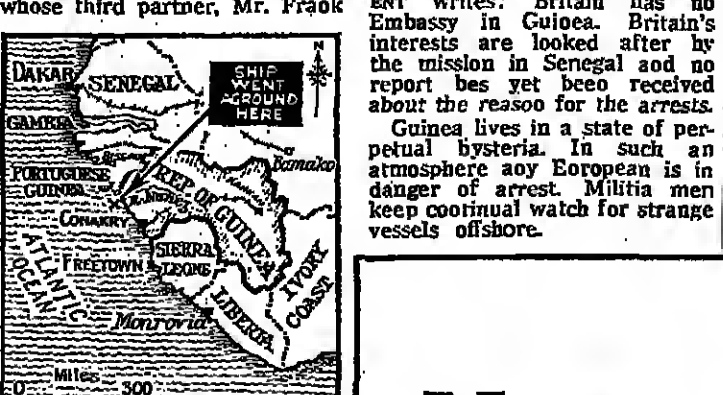
ENVOY TO SOLVE ARRESTS MYSTERY

By PETER BIRKETT

THE wives of two British adventurers were anxiously awaiting news of their husbands last night as the Foreign Office sent an envoy to discover what had happened to the crew of their 620-ton salvage ship which went aground off Guinea on Friday.

Reports reaching London suggested that 11 of the crew of the 30-year-old ship *Salvager* had been marched ashore under an armed guard soon after the ship was beached at the mouth of the River Nunez, 100 miles from Guinea's capital Conakry.

The two husbands on board *Salvager* are Mr. Terry Connelly, 35, of Sandown, Isle of Wight, and his partner, Mr. Steve Kingsley, 34, of E a s t o k e Avenue, Hayling Island, Havant. The pair are co-owners of a salvage firm called Ship Trail whose third partner, Mr. Frank



Topham, was home at Eastern Parade, Southsea, last night. The *Salvager*, formerly a pipe-laying ship, sailed from Southampton early in April for the Penang Straits in Malaysia where they had planned to make a salvage attempt on a sunken wartime German U-boat. The submarine is understood to contain mercury "worth a fortune."

Before Friday's incident *Salvager* had been dogged with two breakdowns, one off France, the other near Lisbon where she was forced to put in for repairs. Mr. Kingsley joined the ship in Sierra Leone.

Skipper's Mayday

News of the *Salvager's* grounding came in a Mayday message from her skipper asking ships to go to his aid. He reported by radio to Freetown, Sierra Leone, that he was on board with six other men. Among these are believed to be Mr. Connelly and Mr. Kingsley.

The captain reported that the other 11 were marched away by militia men who had said that

the others might follow later.

Last night the Foreign Office was still trying to unravel the affair. Mr. Richard Senda, a second secretary at the British Embassy in Dakar, Senegal, flew to Conakry to find out what had happened.

Last night Mr. Connelly's wife was with her husband's parents, together with her two children. At her home in Hayling Island, Mr. Kingsley's wife also waited with her children. She said: "I am confident that Steve is all right but it is all very worrying."

State of hysteria

OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT writes: Britain has no Embassy in Guinea. Britain's interests are looked after by the mission in Senegal and no report has yet been received about the reason for the arrests. Guinea lives in a state of perpetual hysteria. In such an atmosphere any European is in danger of arrest. Militia men keep continual watch for strange vessels offshore.

Enlisting ban on former officer

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

A FORMER Army officer, Mr. Julian Milton, 36, who was asked to resign his commission after an adverse report by his commanding officer, claimed yesterday that he was being victimised by the Ministry of Defence.

He said he has been stopped from enlisting in a local Territorial regiment as a private soldier. He has informed his M.P., Mr. Peter Emery (Cons. Houghton), who is asking the Ministry to explain.

Mr. Milton was asked to resign from the Dorset Regiment in 1958 when he was serving in Germany as a subaltern.

His resignation followed allegations that he fell asleep on an exercise, passed a dishonoured cheque to an officers' mess, and fraternised with a German N.A.A.F.I. manager.

JUST HIGH SPIRITS

He claims that he has a complete answer to all the allegations. He insists that everything he may have done which caused his commanding officer to criticise him was through "youthful exuberance and irresponsibility as a 20-year-old just out of Sandhurst."

In February this year Mr. Milton applied to join the Wessex Volunteers at the regiment's headquarters in Butts Road, Exeter, Devon. He began training and went to camp with the regiment's E company as a private. He was paid for his work with the regiment.

Two months later he was told that the Army records department had refused to accept him as a private.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said yesterday: "If an officer is called upon to resign his commission it does not mean that the man is barred from applying to re-enlist in either the Territorials or the Regular Army."

APPLICATIONS FAIL

Mr. Milton has fought tenaciously to clear his name. But his numerous appeals to the Queen, the Army Council and the Ministry have all failed, so have applications to join other regiments, the R.A.F. and the Royal Navy.

He said at his home to Marley Road, Wimbombie Raleigh, near Exmouth, Devon, yesterday: "I feel that I have had the roughest possible treatment by the Ministry of Defence. Getting a job has been almost impossible because I can get no Army reference."

Mr. Milton claims that the only reason he was not finally enlisted with the Wessex Regiment was because the Army records department would not permit it.

ONCE WEATHERSEAL'S IN ...FORGET WHAT'S OUT



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Further 'Postal Shopping' appears on Page 3

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But the Dark Blues had the tougher course from Oxford, with 91 locks and more than 100 bridges.

ISLE OF MAI
Gem of the British Isles

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DAY MORNING WITH

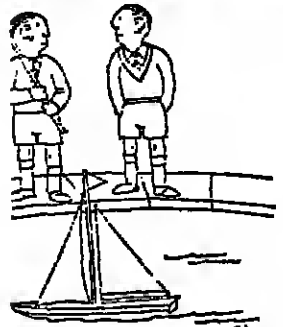
Mandrake

Getting ready to invade Africa

A young British volunteer force is getting ready for its annual migration. Some of them gathered at White Hart Lane last night just down the road from the Tottenham stadium, for a briefing session. Jeans, beards, sun-smocks, the paraphernalia of the eternal student, were seen. A year's Voluntary Overseas work, which handles 10 per cent of the British army, will send 1,100 young people to work in developing countries. They are not so many as V.S.O. would like to attract (the 1 manual worker) and a school-leaver.

It is that extroverts go to Africa, intraverts to Asia—us of camouflage it works. A usual term of service is one and two years, in concept fits in remarkably with student idealism and lack of specific ambition.

Drawn by EDNEY



It's not how you can feel around in crisis without an air ship-to-shore telephone link.

igger in woodpile

ER a couple of days of "racistation" the B.B.C. just done a very smart down, and possibly the danger of a nation under the Race Act.

story began when my friend Ian Waller happened to see an advertisement in the "Race Relations Board" for a "rigger" to work at the B.B.C.'s new studio. An odd place to use for steel riggers—but more intriguing were the terms: "must be a British citizen and a permanent resident of the United Kingdom"—somebody apparently not thought of for would-be protesters, secretaries, the other appointments Corporation has on offer.

So? he asked a B.B.C. man, who, after thought, said: "I'm not sure, but I think it's a very straightforward advertisement from a pioneering division."

the past they have found their advertisements in the "rigger" which has a wide range of answers from particularly the United Kingdom. They have to reply to the applicant must come and have a work and this form of words seem applying.

used by the thought of riggers in Chicago and eagerly awaiting the of the latest edition of the "rigger" to see what opportunities there were for them the B.B.C. in Glasgow at a week, Ian Waller put further: "Don't you see, same sort of replies from musicians, secretaries, from your world wide hip?"

it's the engineering elements that attract from abroad. Anyhow, engineering people get from the Race Relations Act to use that form of

to the Race Relations Board, whose spokesman said: "I certainly cannot advise anyone who has had advice. In fact the who advise employers advertisements say they would not have done it is likely, since the Race Relations Act lays down it is unlawful to advertise a discrimination on grounds of colour, national or ethnic

that so often goes with it. "Some of my friends," says one boy, "work at Unilever and have Ford Cortinas, you know, on the firm. But they're only selling soap, aren't they?"

Ask them why they are volunteering and few can explain: from the fatuous "I want a suntan" to "I want to grow up in a hurry."

There's often a shock to store. Arrive in, say, darkest Ovamboland and they discover that far from piggish it like Sanders of the River, there is a concrete bungalow with mince from the shops, and most likely a couple of servants to wash and cook. "Teachers or technical workers in Africa and Asia," says V.S.O., "are well respected members of the community."

Officially, volunteers receive no more than board, lodging and pocket-money: but many, particularly in Africa, are paid the local going rate for the job, perhaps £50 a month. Pickings are left to the discretion of the host organisation, and can sometimes quite spoil the sacrificial aspect of volunteering. "It must be good," says one boy, stroking his beard, "to get away from a system where money is all-important."

V.S.O.'s briefing sessions, though, are appropriately brief—one week compared to the three months meted out to the American Peace Corps. "I don't think you can indoctrinate anyone in a week or three months, probably not even in a year," says Nick Grace of V.S.O. "Anyway we don't want to. V.S.O. doesn't have its own philosophy. We are just middle men."

So the briefing, at the holiday-empty Tottenham teacher training college, is more a source of props and indications.

Take the Swaziland lecture, to a scruffy group of school-leavers from Aldershot and Yorkshire and points north. A teacher who has just returned to England projects colour slides of pretty red flowers and dust

B.B.C. spokesman went away for even longer consultations. It was, he said, all "a misunderstanding" between one official, now happily retired, and another official who was ill and, so, incommunicado.

But, he added, he had been authorised to make the following statement: "The B.B.C. have now given an assurance to the Race Relations Board that it will not use this form of words again in any of its advertisements and the Race Relations Board has accepted this assurance."

The interesting questions still unanswered are why the words were used in the first place, and who discovered a flood of applicants from America? The suspicious-minded might well be excused for thinking it might all have more to do with discouraging Commonwealth immigrants in Britain than anyone else. Whatever the answer may be, anyone is now free to apply for work with the B.B.C. regardless of race or nationality.

Anyone for a toast?

THE Guild of Professional Toastmasters is moving into the 1970s, according to its president, Ivor Spencer. From the middle of next month it will be possible to dial a toastmaster, and his arrival at any function is guaranteed to be almost precipitate.

Mr. Spencer says that one of fourteen fully-dressed duty toastmasters will cruise daily, morning and evening, around the conference-hanquet-belt of central London waiting for an urgent summons to officiate. "He will be immaculate," says Mr. Spencer, "though he won't wear his jacket in the car in case it gets crushed."

The service will have a radio telephone codename ("gavel" is the working title), and operators will monitor the calls. "When you dial for a fire engine," explains the irrepressible Mr. Spencer, "you don't speak to the fireman, do you?" An urgent call from, perhaps, a conclave of egg packers at the Dorchester, and gavel in hand he will leap into action.

Surely, though, the need for a toastmaster is foreseeable? Are the drinks really poured, the waitresses stationed, the first guests doffing their coats, before someone remembers the Loyal Toast? "You'd be surprised," says Mr. Spencer, "how many people think they can manage without a toastmaster until it comes to the point and their nerves fail. We expect a steady demand."

"SEALS are in some ways more awkward to milk than bears. They are easy to cope with because they usually go limp with shock as soon as they are caught in a net. But a thick layer of fat protects their mammary glands and they do not have teats. Dr. Baker has got around this problem by extracting the milk with the aid of a plumber's mate. From a scientific treatise, To Milk a Polar Bear, published by U.N.E.S.C.O. last month.



Learning to be a young volunteer: organised games will be all part of the fun on wet afternoons in darkest Ovamboland.

roads, and camps on about social inequality in Johannesburg. In the Southern Nigeria lecture, a man in checked trousers from the British Council, official aunt to all volunteers, describes a typical day at a boys' secondary school—up at 5.30 a.m., prayers, clean baths, work, meal, work, prayers, and so on—something like that. "We are not sure how many Nigerians there are," he says, cheerfully, "but we know there's a lot of them. It is pleasantly unscientific. His graduate class shuffle and light cigarettes. Not bored, but a bit blasé.

After lunch there is a games session. Volunteers learn to organise team games without any equipment except bamboo canes and the beach balls now apparently obtainable in most corners of the developing world.

In the bar there is talk of conflicting cultures. The Peace Corps prepares its volunteers for what it calls "culture shock": the abrupt withdrawal of the props of Western civilisation. V.S.O. doesn't, but has noticed no ill-effects: in fact, volunteers are often happier on a remote country station than in a large city.

One girl en route for Nigeria protests strongly, anticipating the worst. That Western culture should not be imposed rudely on African children. A returned volunteer assures her that Machbeth always went down jolly well in Malawi.

In a round-up about the state of health of various European currencies in the wake of the dollar crisis, *Rome's* largest-selling evening newspaper illustrated the article with pictures of each country's banknotes—Britain was represented by a photograph showing an Isle of Man 50 new pence note.

Kicking up the star dust

"THANK God," said Hildegarde Knief, "that the Hollywood of the 1950s has disappeared entirely."

Miss Knief, now 45, happily married and the mother of a three-year-old daughter, has a book, *The Girl Who*, about her life in Hollywood and elsewhere coming out here on September 25 (Andre Deutsch, £2.50).

"It was a marvellous world," she told my colleague Robert Hutchinson in an interview at her home near St. Moritz in Eastern Switzerland.

Miss Knief reserves her deepest scorn for the female gossip columnists "who dominated Hollywood's tabloid society and who could ruin brilliant careers with a single stroke of a pen. 'Women like that made it possible for Isidor Bergman to be banished,' and anybody who wasn't a Joe McCarthy addict was immediately suspect. I wasn't important enough for them to bother with."

Still, Miss Knief had had a rough time before she ever went to Hollywood. When the Russians reached Berlin she followed her lover, a Nazi film director, to the front, disguised as a soldier. Captured and interned in a Russian prisoner-of-war camp, she managed to escape, and later moved on to a starring role in Germany's first post-war film. Finally she arrived in America. "A 23-year-old girl who hadn't realised, because there was never a chance to see anything except war-torn Berlin, that there was



Hildegarde Knief: the full treatment for Hollywood tycoons.

a tremendous resentment to everything German," as she put it.

The subject of *The Girl Who*, Miss Knief said, is not to unveil the woes and problems of a successful movie actress, but to write about "a generation that was caught in the war. They were children when Hitler appeared on the scene, were nearly grown-up when Hitler finally disappeared and the war was over, and yet were held responsible for all that happened in Hitler's Germany."

It was a generation, she said, "confronted with tremendous resentment in the truest forms and in the most peculiar shades."

Miss Knief took a year and a half to finish her book and described it as if she had gone through a hair-raising psycho-analysis experience. The process, she admits, produced "a kind of schizophrenic thing."

Apparently she mastered the kind of schizophrenia which readers really enjoy. The book—three extracts from which will start appearing in the *Daily Telegraph Magazine* on Friday—has sold 400,000 hardcover copies in Germany alone, and three weeks after release in the United States the publishers have rushed it into a second printing, with more than 30,000 copies already sold.



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Volume III of the life of Sir Winston Churchill

by Martin Gilbert

From 1915 "What about the Dardanelles?" became the principal question Churchill was insistent, called upon to answer; he was widely accused of having been responsible for the lingering disaster of Gallipoli.

The extract presented here is culled from a mass of new material revealing the pressures which affected Churchill's actions, and the considerations beyond his control which shaped Government policy. This shows that he did not, and could not, act alone.

BY the end of October, 1914, Churchill's position had become critical. Many newspapers were beginning to describe his conduct of the war at sea as a succession of disasters. The escape of the German battle-cruisers, Goeben and Breslau, to Turkey, the loss of three British cruisers, the Hogue, Cressy and Aboukir, the attempt to prolong the siege of Antwerp, the failure to track down the German raider Emden in the Indian Ocean, and finally the loss of the dreadnought Audacious led many journalists to doubt whether Churchill ought to remain as First Lord.

These criticisms were linked together in a general accusation that Churchill continually interfered with the conduct of Admiralty business, and that he had converted the once harmonious Admiralty Board into a mere platform for his own erratic exuberance.

Public confidence in the Navy was ebbing away. On October 19 Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, had written to Churchill that if two former First Sea Lords, Lord Fisher, who was 74, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson, who was 72 and had fought in the Crimean War, returned to the Admiralty, it would "make our country feel that our old spirit of the Navy was alive and come back".

Churchill seized upon this advice. He had long felt that Fisher's return as First Sea Lord would help to restore the nation's confidence in the conduct of naval affairs. He also felt that both Fisher and Wilson would support his activities with enthusiasm.

Churchill had a profound respect for Fisher's judgment, and felt a strong personal affection towards him. From the moment of their first meeting seven years before, Churchill had frequently sought his advice and companionship. On the first day of 1914 he had written to Fisher: "Contact with you is like breathing ozone to me." Churchill admired the old Admiral's lack of pomp, his sense of fun, and his total, obsessive, devotion to naval affairs.

"The others did not originate much," he wrote. In October, 1914, Churchill needed someone who would "originate much". Since the outbreak of war, the First Sea Lord, Prince Louis of Battenberg, had been increasingly depressed by "scurious attacks upon him in the Press because of his German birth. These attacks had been virulent and sustained, affecting his powers of work. He found it difficult to hear the daily strains of wartime administration.

The Prime Minister, Asquith, approved of Churchill's scheme to replace Prince Louis by Fisher. He himself had not found it easy to work with Prince Louis during Churchill's absence in Antwerp. "He has quite made up his mind that the time has come for a drastic change in his Board," Asquith wrote to Venetia Stanley. "Our poor blue-eyed German will have to go, and (as W says) he will be reinforced by 2 'Well-plucked chickens' of 74 & 72."

George V, however, was determined to refuse Fisher's nomination. His Private Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, told Asquith: "His Majesty knows the Navy and considers that the Service mistrusts Lord Fisher..." Stamfordham also pointed out that it was "stated that Lord Fisher had become aged; he talked and wrote much but his opinions changed from day to day". Stamfordham's account continued:

Lord S said the appointment of Lord Fisher would place the King in a very painful position as the Navy would think His Majesty should not have sanctioned it. The P.M. replied that he himself would be in an equally awkward position as the refusal of Lord F would mean the resignation of Mr. Churchill.

The King protests — but Asquith humours him

Churchill's threat of resignation failed to influence the King. Asquith was summoned to Buckingham Palace. After seeing the King he wrote to Venetia Stanley:

the resignation of Prince Louis is a fait accompli. It was a much more difficult job to persuade the Sovereign to consent to his being succeeded by Jack Fisher. He gave me an exhaustive and really eloquent catalogue of the old man's crimes and defects and thought that his appointment would be very badly received by the bulk of the Navy, & that he would be almost certain to get on badly with Winston. On the last point I have some misgivings of my own, but Winston won't have anybody else. So I stuck to my guns, and the King (who behaved very nicely) gave a reluctant consent.

Asquith did not take the King's protest too seriously. Sovereigns, he informed Venetia Stanley, "have to be humoured and brought in".

On October 30 Fisher spent an hour with the King at Buckingham Palace. The visit was a success. "He seems as young as ever," the King recorded in his diary. Fisher and the King agreed to meet regularly once a week. "He is already a Court Favourite," Churchill wrote to Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary.

Churchill and Fisher embarked upon an intimate and constructive partnership. On November 1 Fisher wrote to Lord Escher:

SECRET Burn
My beloved Friend,
Thanks for your dear letter! Isn't it fun being back? Some d—d fools thought I was dead & buried. I am busy zelling even with some of them. I did 22 hours work yesterday but 2 hours sleep not enough so I shall slow down. SECRET The King said Winston (I suppose disingenuous) that the job would kill

me. Winston was perfectly lovely in his instant reply:

"Sir, I cannot imagine a more glorious death!"
Wasn't that delicious? but burn please!
Yours for ever more
Fisher

Fisher brought a new energy into Admiralty business. "Let everyone be optimistic," he wrote to Jellicoe on November 17, "and shoot the pessimists!" "It's NOT numbers that tell, but GUNNERY!" he told Beatty on November 19; "Gunnery, gunnery, gunnery! All else is twaddle. Hit the target!" Fisher exulted in his new-found authority. On December 17 he again wrote to Escher:

SECRET
My beloved F,
... Everyone including the Prime Minister (with whom I was lunching yesterday & danced with his wife to a Moody & Sankey Hymn! SUCH A LOVELY VALENTINE!) consider I am Winston's facile dupe!

I am in the position of entering into a game of chess (against a good player) which has been begun by bloody fools!

Fisher's energy was impressive. But there were warning signs that it was an energy which might easily explode, for it was combined with a flood of threatened resignations, and a limitless, incautious correspondence which were to some a warning of a dangerous instability. The public confidence, and Churchill's own delight, were offset by a growing uneasiness among naval officers.

From a woman's diary: 'Winston's noisy mind'

There was 35 years' difference in age between Churchill and Fisher; and yet there seemed no issue in the wide spectrum of naval affairs on which they were not in harmony. "We were always very intimate & cordial," Churchill later wrote. "We worked together in the closest comradeship. ... Our compact was that neither did anything of importance without the other. On this basis, as I worked till about 12.30 am and he began at 4 am—the Admiralty ran on a twenty hours day."

But even these two forceful personalities, confronted every day with unexpected problems, sudden crises and the need to make desperate decisions, could not withstand the strain indefinitely.

On November 30, 1914, Churchill celebrated his 40th birthday. That night Margot Asquith set down in her diary her reflections upon his career:

What is it that gives Winston his pre-eminence? It certainly is not his mind. I said long ago and with truth Winston has a noisy mind.

Certainly not his judgment—he is constantly very wrong indeed... roughly speaking he is always wrong... his judgment about people, it is of course his courage and colour—his amazing mixture of industry and enterprise... He never shirks, bedges, or protects himself—although he thinks of himself perpetually. He takes huge risks. He is at his very best just now; when others are shrivelled with grief—apprehensive, silent, irascible and self-conscious morally: Winston is intrepid, valiant, passionately keen and sympathetic, longing to be in the trenches—dreaming of war, his buoyant, happy, even. It is very extraordinary, he is a born soldier...

By early October, Churchill was convinced as were most of his colleagues, that Turkey would in a short time join the Central Powers. But he did not fear Turkish participation in the war. For Churchill, the entry of Turkey into the war was of importance entirely because of the effect it could have upon the fortunes of the war in Europe. He was not alone in realising that the best method of persuading the Balkan States to join the Allies would be in alliance against their common and traditional enemy, the Turk. Such a combination would be important not because it would lead to the defeat of Turkey but because it would enable these Balkan States, once united and under the flag of the Allies, to move against Austria-Hungary.

Among Churchill's colleagues, Lloyd George was the most enthusiastic at the idea of the joint armies of Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and even Montenegro, moving northwards to strike at the heart of the Habsburg Empire. With such a massive addition to Allied strength, threatening Austria from the south, there seemed little doubt that the war might be brought to an end within a year, if not sooner. Churchill believed that the best way of forcing the Balkan States to resolve their quarrels and join the Allies as a united bloc was for Britain to take an immediate initiative against Turkey, ideally at the Dardanelles.

On the morning of Thursday, October 29, the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, commanded by a German Admiral, Souchoo, but flying the Turkish flag, bombarded the Russian Black Sea ports of Odessa, Nikolaevo and Sevastopol. Later that day Grey telegraphed to Mallet, the British Ambassador in Constantinople, that unless the Turks made "immediate reparation to Russia", he did not see how war could be avoided. On October 30 he sent an ultimatum to the Turks, demanding the dismissal of the German military and naval missions and the removal from the Goeben and Breslau of all German personnel within 12 hours.

The next day, with the British "ultimatum" having expired at noon, Churchill felt free to take independent action. At five o'clock that afternoon he telegraphed to Admiral Carden, commanding the British East Mediterranean Fleet: "Commence hostilities at once against Turkey." Carden made no immediate move; he had no instructions as to what he should do, nor had any plans been prepared in advance.

Secrets of the Dardanelles



February, 1915... the Dardanelles campaign already under criticism

PART 2: How Churchill and the man he called a 'well-plucked chicken' set off on the road to disaster



Two days later Churchill telegraphed, with Fisher's approval:

Without risking the ships demonstration is to be made by bombardment by your armoured ships and the two French battleships against the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles... Ships' guns should outrange older guns mounted in the forts.

On November 3 Carden's squadron bombarded the outer forts on either side of the Dardanelles for a period of ten minutes and at a range of slightly more than seven miles. A shot which hit the magazine of the fort at Sedd-el-Bahr destroyed almost all its heavy guns.

Admiralty critics of the bombardment, and also Lloyd George, later declared that it alerted the Turks, and caused them to move their main defences closer to Chanak, in the greater security of the Narrows. But no serious work was done on the Turkish fortifications between this initial bombardment and the Allied attack over four months later. The Dardanelles was so obvious a point of attack for any enemy wishing to crush Turkey that it did not need a brief Allied bombardment to stress the importance of defending this one sea access to Constantinople.

Turks agree to blow up their own stores

The German fortifications experts who had already arrived at the Dardanelles in September and October, 1914, had been sent for the specific purpose of strengthening its land defences. The principal Turkish problem was a severe shortage of guns, mines and ammunition; but even before the Allied bombardment of the outer forts the majority of all supplies reaching Turkey was sent direct to the Dardanelles. The installation of three torpedo tubes at Kilit Bahr was not the result of the bombardment of November 3, but of a suggestion which the head of the British naval mission, Admiral Limpus, had made to the Turks earlier in 1914.

In the steps leading to war the

Asquith wrote to Venetia Stanley on December 5, "is at present set on Turkey & Bulgaria, & he wants to organise a heroic adventure against Gallipoli and the Dardanelles; to which I am altogether opposed..."

THROUGHOUT November the military situation in Europe had grown daily worse for the Allies. The British succeeded in stabilising the front line at Ypres only at tremendous cost. In the East, Russia's swift initial advances were halted; at the Battle of Tannenberg at the end of August the Germans had asserted their overwhelming superiority. Towards the end of November the Austrians began an offensive against Serbia.

Churchill followed these depressing developments with apprehension. He too, cast about for some means of relieving the pressure on Russia. During December he resurrected from among the secret plans of the Admiralty one which had for many years been Fisher's favourite; a direct attack on Germany across the North Sea.

This plan was in five phases: first, seizure of the island of Borkum; second, using Borkum as a base, the invasion of Schleswig-Holstein; third, the occupation of the Kiel Canal and the winning of neutral Denmark to the Allied cause; fourth, a naval attack through Denmark and the Kiel Canal into the Baltic; and, finally, a military landing on the Pomeranian coast from which Allied troops would march the 100 miles to Berlin, supported by the Russians from the East. "The Baltic," he wrote to Fisher on December 22, 1914, "is the only theatre in which naval action can appreciably shorten the war."

Lloyd George was also searching for an alternative war zone. On January 1 Asquith informed Venetia Stanley that he had received long memoranda on the conduct of the war from both Churchill and Lloyd George. "They are both keen on a new objective & theatre as soon as our new troops are ready," he told her. "If, of course, for Borkum and the Baltic; LG for Salonika to join in with the Serbians, and for Syria!"

Russians appeal: Why the burden fell on Admirals

Lloyd George was not alone in reviving the idea of a possible attack on Turkey as a strategy capable of breaking the stalemate on the Western front. Hankey had also brooded upon the situation. In a detailed memorandum on December 28 Hankey, Secretary to the War Council, wrote: "Germany can perhaps be struck most effectively particularly through Turkey." The Balkan States, allied to Britain, would first defeat Turkey, then Austria.

Hankey's scheme for the defeat of two of the three powers with whom Britain was at war made a strong impression upon those who read it. It offered prospects of victory without enormous bloodshed, and in a short time. The clarity of Hankey's thought, the calm tone, and the lack of any special departmental or ministerial pleading, struck a new note of authority.

Before Asquith himself could produce a memorandum on the situation, events outside British control imposed their own pattern. On December 30 the Grand Duke Nicholas informed the Chief of the British Military Mission with the Russian Army that Turkish troops were seriously threatening the Russians in the Caucasus, and asked for British help in reducing the Turkish pressure.

Kitchener went to see Churchill. "Could we not for instance," he asked, "make a demonstration at the Dardanelles?" Kitchener spoke of an entirely naval demonstration. But Churchill, doubting the possibility of anything but a combined naval and military assault, pressed Kitchener to find troops for the military side. Kitchener returned to the War Office, where he put Churchill's request to his advisers. But they were convinced that no extra soldiers were then available; every man was needed on the Western front.

Churchill and Kitchener were the only two Ministers, in a Cabinet of 24, authorised to plan and conduct all acts of war. Kitchener's insistence that the War Office could undertake no immediate military action threw the burden of responsibility upon the Admiralty. Under the pressure of the Russian appeal Churchill took up the very plan which until then he had believed to be impossible. A naval demonstration had to be made on Russia's behalf. Churchill summoned his Admiralty War Group. There was general pessimism, which he shared, about the feasibility of a purely naval attack.

No amount of correspondence within the confines of Whitehall could resolve the argument. All plans depended upon the view of the Admiral on the spot. On January 5, when Admiral Carden's telegram arrived, it surprised everyone at the Admiralty, including Churchill and Fisher. His telegram read: "I do not consider Dardanelles can be rushed. They might be forced by extended operations with large number of ships."

The War Council met that afternoon. At midnight Asquith sent Venetia Stanley a survey of current opinion. "We have now a lot of alternative objectives, (1) Schleswig (Winston) (2) Salonika or Dalmatia (Lloyd George—curiously enough, French in his letter to me suggests that we might send a diversion to help the Montenegrins) (3) Gallipoli & Constantinople (Kitchener) (4) Smyrna & Ephesus (F.E. [Smith] & others—I rather like this)."

The exchange of telegrams with Carden was the first tentative move towards a possible naval attack at the Dardanelles. By themselves, these telegrams decided nothing, and committed no one.

Meanwhile, on December 28, Fisher had protested to Churchill, to whom Kitchener had delegated the responsibility for defending London against



aerial attack, about the urgent need to London from Zeppelin raids. Fisher asserted, were to raid the capital, each carrying of explosive. A single ton, he with alarm, "would completely the whole of the Admiralty building and 20 tons would cause a 'massacre' in the centre of London."

The only defence against danger, he declared, was for the Government to announce before that, if any bombs were dropped, reprisals would be taken by sh German prisoners of war. Churchill paid no attention to this extravagant proposal. On January 4 Fisher again:

First Lord,
As this step has not been I must with great reluctance call relieved in my present official as First Sea Lord—because the Ad under present arrangements is responsible for the massacre suddenly upon and unprepared the Public.

Churchill replied on the same. The question of aerial defence one upon which you have any prof experience. The question of prisoners in reprisal for an aerial is not one for the Admiralty certainly not for you to decide Cabinet alone can settle such a matter. Fisher agreed to withdraw resignation. But the incident, gloom over Admiralty business, outbursts did not make Churchill's easy.

On January 7 Churchill assurance from the Prime Minister, no unnecessary offensive was launched on the Western front. They are to remain on the defensive wrote, "Query ought we not to a more comfortable, dry, habitation—even if we have to retire a few (Our troops are rotting)."

Kitchener saw only one p alternative outside the Western and appealed to his colleagues for support. "The Dardanelles," he "appeared to be the most objective, as an attack here could made in co-operation with the successful it would settle the Near question; draw in Greece an haps, Bulgaria and Rumania release wheat and shipping now up in the Black Sea."

On January 12 a second tel from Admiral Carden reached Admiralty. Instead of posing insurmountable difficulties for a naval attack Dardanelles, he outlined what view constituted an entirely of means of breaking into the Marmara by ships alone. He felt it might be possible to force the dardanelles in about a month.

The impact of Carden's plan immediate, its implications wide Navy could achieve by itself a stroke. The pressure on Russia relieved. The British, without re troops from the Western front, turn the southern and weakest of the Central Powers, and make it c that Greece, Bulgaria and Rn hasten to join the Allied cause.

Up to this moment Churchill doubted the possibility of forcing Dardanelles without troops. But he never doubted that, once the Dardanelles were forced, naval power would suffice to encompass the defeat.

On January 15 the War Council Asquith drafted its conclusions third of which read:

That the Admiralty should also p for a naval expedition in Febru bombard and take the Gallipoli pen with Constantinople as its objective

Doubts arise about the Navy's rôle at Gallipoli

On February 3 a Turkish fort about 25,000 troops led by the fo Minister of Marine, Djemal P. crossed the Sinai Desert and rea the Suez Canal. Although they h bridging operations in order to the Canal, their attack was driven General Maxwell, the commande Egypt, estimated that over 400 T had been killed, and also a Ger officer.

In a counter-attack the British tured 400 Turkish prisoners, t machine-guns and 90 camels laden ammunition and stores, and during ensuing retreat over 2,000 Turks estimated to have been killed. British force lost 160 men, m Indian troops. On February 7 a gram from Maxwell, which implied the Turks were not serious oppon was circulated to the members of War Council:

Numbers of Anatolian Turks of a quality well clothed, fed and equip are deserting. All say large sum wish to desert from fourth Army G and few wish to fight English or inv Egypt. They state officers are bad do not look after them, and also that intention is to retire & reorganise, come on again, but they do not th the men will follow.

During February doubts arose many minds as to the wisdom of purely naval attack. On February, Hankey sought out the Prime Minist who gave Venetia Stanley an acco of their conversation:

I have just been having a talk w Hankey, whose views are always w bearing. He thinks very strongly that

Continued on next page

dena: May we show you
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WINEFRIDE JACKSON LOOKS AT THE PROSPECTS FACING PARIS DESIGNERS

New St Laurent line



Light in the Paris mood for checks and duffle coats is this three-piece Pierre-Eugene. In multi-checked pure wool, the Oxford bags at £8, jacket £12 and duffle coat £13.50. Available from the Sydney department at Marshall & Snelgrove, Oxford St., London, W.1.

THE immediate effect on the general public of St. Laurent's decision to design only ready-to-wear for his own boutiques (almost 40 throughout various cities) is probably minimal for the moment. But if any other leading Paris houses follow suit, it could mean an upheaval in the fashion world.

Admittedly, houses such as Dior, Givenchy, Cardin, have no plans to do so. They consider their haute couture business too important in prestige to give it up. In fact the success of Dior's autumn collection has meant full orders for the workrooms until September. But then Dior has a considerable clientele among the "Establishment" set and they don't want gimmick clothes so much as good-looking clothes.

One question now being asked is will international journalists pay additional visits to Paris outside the January-July couture collections simply to report on St. Laurent's ready-to-wear clothes? Is his fashion influence too important (as many people think) to go unrecorded? This will show.

The money side of the top fashion designer's business is in the licensing of his name to all aspects of fashion from scent to stockings. For his name to have an impact he must keep in the public eye. Can St. Laurent do this with only his boutiques? Well, Mary Quant has done quite well without the aid of haute couture. So, therefore, can others.

to show his autumn collection in London's Planetarium on September 28 in aid of the N.S.P.C.C. Princess Margaret, President of the society, will be there. Tickets, £6 each, are limited to 500.

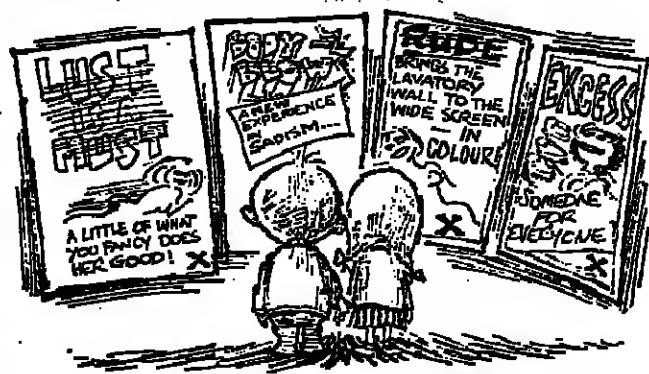
ONE selfishly bright spot in the world's present troubles is Britain's increasing export figures, a July trade surplus of £45m. And somewhere in this figure is the contribution of British fashion exports.

The Clothing Export Centre is currently preparing collections to be shown in Hamburg, Zurich, San Francisco and Kuwait. A cross-section capsule collection (including men's clothes) was shown on Thursday at the Savoy.

Greatest surprise, to me, was the number of mink coats specially included for Kuwait. Surely bikinis would be more suitable for that hot climate.

My informant looked at me pityingly. "Those wealthy sheikhs have such powerful air conditioning in their homes that the women need to wear the coats indoors." Mmmmm... maybe. Whatever the reason the wealthy Kuwait wife buys a new fur coat each season, so I am told.

In Rome (Valentino) and in Paris (St. Laurent) I reported that one success would be the pleated tunic and black velvet jacket. Each varied the total effect but the waist length was the same. Now Selfridges have produced their version (right) with one of their classic skirts plus a velvet blazer. Blazer (£14-99) and skirt (£4-99) in Oxford St., W.1 from August 25.



Better deal for young film audiences

By CHRISTINE VERITY

THE first film festival to be held in this country specifically for children opens at the Mermaid Theatre in London tomorrow.

It is quite a significant event. Britain has been slow, and some would say negligent, in sponsoring films for the young. The constant diet of "X" certificate films at cinemas has meant that many parents just can't find a suitable film to take the family to. For a fortnight at least, London mothers will have somewhere to take their children without a hint of unfrocked priests hurling at the stake and adulterous suburban wives.

In the holidays, things are better. The larger cinemas bring back the favourite Disney and adventure films. But, as one mother complained, there is little new material. "We have still to catch up with Beatrix Potter," she says, "but then we will be back again at 101 Dalmatians."

tributors concentrated on sensational subjects. Now everyone is fed up with sex films and gradually the family as cinemagoers should return.

Several historical films are being made. Adaptations of successful television series and new Disney productions are on the way. The reaction has set in.

But until we have a series of family films to choose from there are a few places, especially in London, where family entertainment is being taken seriously. The Paris Pullman Cinema (Drayton Gardens, S.W.10) shows "A" family films. The L.C.A. Young Cinema (The Mall, S.W.1) shows children's films on Sunday.

The National Film Theatre hopes to start a junior section following the success of their children's film shows on Sunday afternoons.

This is in direct response to requests from parents.

During the recent Moscow film festival a whole fortnight was devoted to children's films. Many of those present thought they were better than the adult films. Charming, with a rich grasp of fantasy and the child's world, they shame even Beatrix Potter as artistic achievements. Perhaps the chance of seeing some East European films at the Mermaid Festival—much of the best the Communist world has to offer—will bring film producers down more heavily on the side of children.

Two recent films for children, The Railway Children and The Aristocats, were great box-office successes. This has not gone unnoticed in the film industry. In America the edict has gone out: more family films, less emphasis on sex and violence.

But if the family feels deprived of suitable films it has only itself to blame. With the advent of television it deserted the local cinema and, in desperation to bring people back, the film dis-

COOKERY

August can need central heating

By MARIKA HANBURY TENISON

IT may be August but it certainly hasn't been very hot where I've been for the last couple of weeks. The days have been wet and dismal and the nights have had a really raw feel to them.

For something really warming, a good rich stew can make an appetising centerpiece to a meal. Retain a summer balance by starting with a light first course and finish with a pudding made from some of the delicious fresh fruit now in season.

Smoky Stuffed Eggs (4 servings)

A little cooked kipper left over from breakfast, some hard-boiled eggs, and, hey presto, a tasty first course.

Ingredients: 4 hard-boiled eggs; 1 cooked kipper; 1 teaspoon lemon juice; 1 bunch watercress; 1 pint mayonnaise; lettuce leaves for garnishing.

Cut eggs in half, lengthwise, and remove yolks. Mash yolks to a smooth paste with one tablespoon of mayonnaise. Remove kipper bones and mince fish through the fine blades of a mincing machine. Beat together the minced kipper, egg yolk mixture and lemon juice, season with pepper.

Trim off stalks of the watercress and cook leaves in fast boiling, salted water for three minutes. Drain well and rub through a fine sieve. Leave to cool, then mix watercress purée into mayonnaise.

Fill eggs with yolk mixture, place flat side down on a serving dish and surround with crisp lettuce leaves; mask with the mayonnaise and chill.

Serve with buttered brown bread and a tomato and onion salad if the eggs are for lunch.

Chilly-Bag Stew (4 servings)

In this dish, made with some excess French dressing and half a large tin of apricots, sweet and sour are combined to make an inexpensive stew with an unusual taste.

Ingredients: 1 lb. stewing steak; 4 tablespoons olive oil; 1 tablespoon vinegar; 3 teaspoons

mustard; 2 green peppers; 1 onion; 1 small tin apricots; 1/2 pint red wine; salt and pepper; 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce.

Cut meat into one inch cubes. Discard cores and seeds of green peppers and cut flesh into thin strips. Peel and thinly slice onion.

Combine and heat in a fireproof casserole or stewpan, the olive oil, vinegar and mustard. Add meat and onion, on all sides, over a high heat. Add green peppers and onion, lower heat and cook until onion is transparent. Mix in apricots and juice, pour over enough red wine to cover the meat and season with salt, pepper and Worcestershire sauce. Bring to the boil, cover and cook slowly for about two hours.

Nectarine Brûlée (6 servings)

1/2 pint double cream; 2 eggs (use whole eggs instead of only yolks); 1 tablespoon caster sugar; 2 drops vanilla essence; 4 nectarines; 2 tablespoons sugar; brown sugar.

Beat eggs until smooth. Heat cream in a double boiler until almost boiling and pour it over the eggs, beating hard as you pour (one of those three banded jobs). Return the mixture to the double boiler and add one tablespoon caster sugar. Beat over the hot water until the mixture is thick enough to coat the back of a wooden spoon. Remove from the heat, stir in vanilla essence and leave to cool.

Thinly slice nectarines and place them in the bottom of a shallow, fireproof baking dish, pour over the custard and leave in a refrigerator for at least four hours.

Cover the top of the set custard with a quarter of an inch thick layer of brown sugar. Smooth sugar level with a knife. Place the dish under a very hot grill until sugar melts and begins to bubble, turning the dish to brown evenly.

Return to the refrigerator and leave until the toffee-like crust has set firm.

ADVERTISMENT

Hints to Beautify Your Skin



By our Skin Care Consultant

THE precious moments you spend on your skin-care routine each day are wonderfully worthwhile in ensuring lasting good looks. Here are some special hints for cherishing, toning and beautifying your skin, indispensable beauty techniques that will spell success in giving a young-and-lovely lift to your complexion, no matter what your age.

A Lovely Lasting Bloom

DAMPER your skin every day with tropical moist oil to bring out a lovely, fresh bloom that never fades. Smooth oil of Ulay lightly over every inch of your complexion so that its beautifying properties can assist nature to maintain the natural oil and moisture balance of the skin. The Ulay oil not only helps tissues to keep young and pliant, but, used as a protective, skin-cherishing base beneath make-up, it will endow the skin with the very foundation of breath-taking beauty every woman desires.

A Beautiful Neck

A BEAUTIFUL face deserves a beautiful neck... routine toning is of immense value for it prevents the neck and throat from becoming slack and lined. Soak a pad of cotton wool in lemon Delpo freshener and briskly pat both neck and throat in an upward and outward direction, whipping up the circulation so that sluggish skin cells are re-activated and any tendency to sallowness is corrected. Follow this with a smoothing of moist oil of Ulay to give the neck clear, smooth beauty.

A Beauty Face-Pack

YOU can derive excellent benefits from a home-administered face-pack, and this oatmeal beauty mask is ideal for banishing blackheads and stimulating tired, dull skin. Combine a quantity of fine oatmeal with a little lemon Delpo freshener and mix into a thick paste. Spread this over your face and relax while the mask dries. Sponge away with tepid water but handle your skin gently by patting lightly with a soft absorbent towel. To bask the good of this beautifying facial, finally smooth in a film of oil of Ulay.

Summer Coolness

TO keep a radiant bloom to your complexion you must prevent the hot shiny look of summer skin with the cooling, toning effect of a lemon freshener. First clear the skin of traces of old make-up, then take a cotton-wool pad, soak well with the lemon Delpo freshener and dab over the face and neck until you can feel a lovely glowing radiance. Next, smooth on a film of moist tropical oil of Ulay for added assurance that your complexion will maintain its smooth velvet-soft loveliness.

PROFILE

Galic view of Britain and the Market

By MARY BROGAN

ONE of the most often-expressed fears of anti-Marketters is that we are doomed, on joining, to losing our national identity. One person who considers this to be the least of our worries is Madame Eve Fournier, a journalist of long standing and at present the London correspondent for France-Soir.

"Frankly," she says, "since the Market began, the French have become, if anything, even more French. The only difference is that they travel more. They resent everything foreign, but they travel. But it hasn't really changed anything, because prejudices are the slowest things in the world to die and French chauvinism is, if possible, stronger than ever. They still think of the Germans as sausage eaters and the British as those who burned Joan of Arc."

This augurs well for our holding firmly to our own identity, without necessarily going to the lengths of thinking of the French as people who dealt us a nasty knock at the Battle of Hastings. As far as Madame Fournier is concerned, it would be a matter for deep regret if the British should change their character. Her life as a journalist has taken her to most places one can think of, including Poland, Israel, Iran and South America, and she views the world in a highly-informed, slightly amused and very tolerant way. Yet she can say: "You British have kept a marvellous and unique grace of living which simply doesn't exist anywhere else."

With the present headlines from Northern Ireland, not to mention the Oz trial, we may find this a somewhat startling statement, but Madame Fournier is a woman who says exactly what she means and she is convinced that we have held on to a style of living not to be found even in her own beloved France.

The foundation of her affection for Britain may lie in the year she spent, as a leaman, at Belper College in Derbyshire, where "because I was French I was supposed to be a great specialist in Love." The idea was erroneous but, as she recalls,



Madame Fournier: plus ça change...

Picture by RICHARD COOTE

with what can only be called a grin, she wasn't going to admit to that.

She is at the moment happily settled in Chelsea and making frequent visits to France, so that she is in the best possible position for comparing life here and in the Six.

"There's no doubt that things are cheaper here. I pay in London perhaps half of what I pay in Paris for food and for clothes. But the Market has certainly brought prosperity with it and, above all, a much greater choice and variety in the things you can buy."

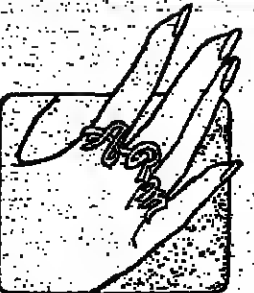
"But people don't feel related to the Common Market; the whole thing is too remote. You don't feel it really. If you're not directly involved in industry, I suppose the moment you actually feel European is when you cross a frontier without any need for passport."

"As for the idea that the British will stop being British—it's nonsense."

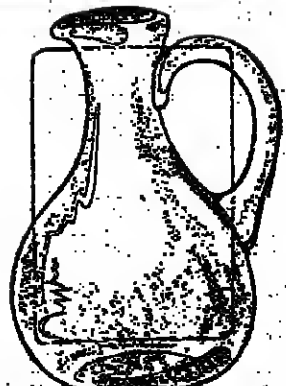
Certainly, she herself is the best possible example of how to be cosmopolitan without becoming detached from your own traditions. For all her wide travelling she is still unmistakably a Frenchwoman—though, to put it mildly, not a chauvinistic one.

There is one more lesson which we, with our apparent horror of speaking any tongue but our own, might learn from her. Her English would put many a native English speaker to shame.

SHOPPING AROUND



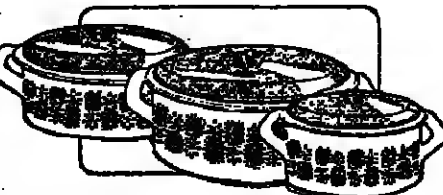
Instead of identity bracelets by metal rings, wear on each finger to spell out either Christian name or initials. Each ring, with an adjustable shank to suit any finger, costs 49p (p. & p. 10p each) from Marshall & Snelgrove, Oxford Street, London, W.1.



Sturdy, heavy glass jug has a pleasant, curvy shape and costs only £1.31 from Robert Jackson, Piccadilly, London, W.1 (p. & p. 45p). It is the ideal all-purpose container.

SOFT SHADES FOR LIPSTICK
HELENA RUBINSTEIN have added to their Le Lipstick Range several slightly-pearlised shades known as Elegants. In six soft shades, and a particularly creamy texture, they cost 80p each.

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USEFUL alternative to the ordinary room divider or for use as a division between the kitchen and breakfast room/playroom is a flexible hanging screen of jointed bamboo. It measures 3ft. wide by 6ft. deep and costs £5-90 from Cucina, 8, Englands Lane, London, N.W.3. (p. & p. 30p.)



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Shopping' appears on Pages 4 and 25

SEEDS OF SCANDAL

By NIGEL DENNIS

The Compleat Naturalist: A Life of Linnaeus by WILFRID BLUNT. Collins, £5.50.

Of the many curious things we discover in *Compleat Naturalist*, it is fact that in the 18th century certain Jewish sects, such as the apple of the eye of Knowledge was really a banana. Can one be so impressed by this citation of the modern book and the dazzling it casts suddenly on the colium of Genesis?

Linnaeus, of whom this is a biography, was one of the sects in question, being the wrong tree. But his own contribution to botany was much more shocking to contemporaries because it was that plants were not at all innocent little creatures had always been supposed.

For Linnaeus came on the (1707-1778) plants were used according to systems as that of de Tournefort, a consideration of the corolla. One certain advantage of this method was that it was such a fraud, "frappant plus vive l'imagination".

Linnaeus was a pupil of de Tournefort, but he decided that propagation than imagination and who declared them to be sexually involved as beasts, and people. The Linnaean system was a system of sexual classification which was left its on botany to the present.

Linnaeus, but he said "the structure of the stamens itself enticed my mind." As religious convictions were

equalled only by his vividly romantic imaginings, there came into botany a wave of passion that had never entered it before.

"Twenty males or more in the same bed with a female," he wrote happily of the poppy and the linden, while as for the *Colchicum* family "the beds of the married occupy the disk and those of the concubines the circumference, the married females are barren and the concubines fertile." One small pink-flowered plant that he saw on a wet rock in Lapland with a few berries in, he compared to the blushing Andromeda held captive by a dragon.

William T. Stearns adds these details in a learned Appendix to "The Compleat Naturalist": he also tells us how worried even Goethe was about the effect this sort of botany might have on nice girls. To Linnaeus, the sexual habits of plants were merely another evidence of the great wonders worked by the Creator, but one can understand why a contemporary, the Bishop of Carlisle, felt that "nothing could equal the gross prudence of Linnaeus's mind."

In the illustrations to the main text, Wilfrid Blunt gives us a few charming examples of the effect of Linnaeus's botany on art. One engraving makes plants seem frightfully respectable by depicting them as Roman husbands and matrons. Another illustration, in vivid greens, shows the pinkest of apple trees darts of love into tropical vegetation.

The whole story is extremely funny. But it would probably

not seem so but for the character behind it—Linnaeus himself. The sciences have never produced a more bustling, industrious, enthusiastic savant, nor any more original mixture of arithmetic, exactitude and romanticism. It was the arithmetic that made classification what it is today, but it was the sense of romance that supplied the excitement and the zeal.

Linnaeus never dreamt of stopping short at botany, though it was his favourite subject. He was a doctor of medicine and a zoologist as well as a botanist, he spent happily mixing medicine, animals and plants. There was nothing he was not prepared to classify, from parrots and parsley to Laplanders and lions. Nor was there any subject on which he was unable to give advice, or any statement made by others that he was not delighted to correct.

He "felt himself obliged to change or abolish more than half the names established by earlier authors"—which is no way to make oneself loved. He immortalised his most furious critic, Johann Sigesbeck, who rejected utterly the Linnaean system, by giving the name *Sigesbeckia* to a very "unpleasant, small-flowered weed." He was one to re-name the whole animal kingdom as well as the plant kingdom, he considered himself a second Adam.

Mr. Blunt suggests that he considered himself much more as a prose poet. When scientists are asked to write, they tend to become hard and their



"Three people displaying a copy of Linnaeus's 'Hortus Cliffortianus' by Jacob de Wit (1695-1754)."

lips tight, but Linnaeus's way of dismissing de Tournefort's petal system shows how much nicer it is to call poetry to one's aid.

"The actual petals of a flower contribute nothing to generation, serving only as the bridal bed which the great Creator has gloriously prepared, adorned with such precious bed-curtains, and perfumed with so many sweet scents in order that the bridegroom and bride may therein celebrate their nuptials with the greater solemnity."

We know today that petals, too, do their best to encourage generation, and Mr. Stearns gives in his Appendix the more serious shortcomings of Linnaeus's frank and happy method. It seems curious, too, that all the hard work should

be done by brides and bridegrooms, and not a word said for any bee.

Mr. Blunt believes that Linnaeus is "largely forgotten" today, at least in Britain (in Sweden he is considered... as important as Shakespeare in the English). If this is true, Mr. Blunt's book will be a valuable one because it is a fine labour of love that covers every aspect of Linnaeus's life, including his travels as a plant-hunter, his zoological studies and his numerous disputations. There are maps, drawings and many gorgeous colour-plates: it is all a splendid tribute to the man who was described as "the most complete naturalist the world has seen."

Skylark in a cage

By REBECCA WEST

The Marvellous Boy: the Life and Myth of Thomas Chatterton by LINDA KELLY. Weidenfeld, £2.75.

It is easy to forget Chatterton's poetry, and most of the candid will admit that they have forgotten it. He was so young when he died that he had not yet developed the content of his verse to the stage when it would lodge in his readers' minds among the cross-references of their own experiences. So it slips out of memory, and one assumes it must have been unimportant and that his name lives only because of his early death.

Linda Kelly has written *The Marvellous Boy* to correct this assumption, and she succeeds. The quotations alone happily establish that Chatterton saw the world as if it had been newly minted for his pleasure, and thought the love of woman the best of all the toys in the terrestrial nursery.

Angels be wrought to be of neither kind, Angels alone from hot desire be free. There is a somewhat ever in the mind That without woman cannot stilled be.

The famous dirge from his play, "The Rivals," as if it commemorated the first grief on earth. Only the simplest despatches the formalised verse of the 18th century, but it must be said that the sort of love at any time to hear a poet singing

like a bird, it is especially good to hear a birdsong sounding through that age.

Not that there was any woodland artlessness in Chatterton's song. He was born with an understanding of the refinement of literature, as Mozart was born with a like understanding of sophisticated music. Mrs. Kelly quotes some lines from his Christmas hymn which proves her claim that it "never falters into childishness," though he was only 11 when he wrote it.

But what makes the mind turn away from Chatterton even more than doubt as to his merit is the ghastly gusto with which the romantics contemplated his suicide. They cannibalised the young genius; one feels they would not have had him live out his married, even if they could have contrived it. The famous picture by Henry Wallis, which Mrs. Kelly uses for her book-jacket, has a Mick Jagger look about it, someone being coquettish about putrefaction.

The use of Chatterton seems the more cruel because Chatterton's poetry suggests that if he had only had a little money he could have been as cheerful as Chaucer or Skelton or Herrick. True, he had threatened suicide often before he killed himself, but this seems to have been just the gesture of a rebellious apprentice, period swag. He probably would not have killed himself had he not found himself in the very situation which some of our madder contemporaries would think ideal for a young person. He was alone in London lodgings, far from his family, 17 years old, and suffering from venereal disease. There were no bankers, sociologists and psychoanalysts present to tell him how lucky he was, only he had left it rather late, so he took arsenic and water.

The incident is so sad that one feels the need to blame someone. The world has been blamed for not recognising his genius, but he had hardly given it a chance, especially as he had compromised his chance of getting a patron by the freak of presenting his works in the guise of medieval manuscripts abstracted from the muniments room at St. Mary Redcliffe.

This would appear a uniquely crazy enterprise, but it was not only a few years earlier James Macpherson had performed a like triumph of perversity in forging a vast cycle supposed to be translated from a third-century Gaelic poet named Ossian, and how sour a thought that is, for the rewards were so different.

For the alleged poet of the Chatterton manuscripts, Rowley, had lived in the reign of Edward IV, and of that section of the past it could only be said that it had no future; whereas Scotland at that moment was full of people whose national consciousness had been so inflamed by the Jacobite risings that they would listen to a third-century



THOMAS CHATTERTON. Canibalised by the Romantics.

Gaelic poet as if he were the bottest of news.

Macpherson became a political thug, drew a secret pension from the Government, sat in the Commons for a rotten borough, had a house built for him in the Highlands by the Adam brothers, and was buried in Westminster Abbey a quarter of a century after Chatterton had been dumped in a parish shell in the graveyard adjoining Shoe Lane—in those days depressing by reason of a workhouse.

It is pleasant to read Mrs. Kelly's account of Chatterton's compensation, which she tells not only with scholarship and from a sound critical standpoint, but also with the sort of love for writers that old Zoo attendants have for their charges.

He has become a physiological constituent of the poet type, flowing through the blood and flashing through the nerves. He received the accolade of that great line of Wordsworths: "That sleepless soul that perished in his pride." It has the defect of implying that Chatterton's poetry suggests that with any luck he would never have missed a night's sleep in his life, but is, all the same, a superbly sane.

But Chatterton had greater glory than that line. Mrs. Kelly shows that the roots of "Kubla Khan" are to be found in Chatterton's African Eclogues, and that Rossetti was warmed by making that discovery. Coleridge was an ardent devotee. Shelley, Keats, and Francis Thompson were among the faithful. But Chatterton himself would have enjoyed a lighter form of adoration that came his way in France. Alfred de Vigny wrote a silly play about him in which he gave him a mistress called Kitty Bell, who, on finding him dead, ministered to his somewhat ever in the mind of the audience by doing a magnificent back-flip from top to bottom of a staircase.

The last devotee was the strongest: Meyerstein the poet and novelist, a man of great gifts who for no discernible reason could not gain more than a handful of admirers, and lived in closer and closer communion with Chatterton, whom he loved as if he were a living person.

This tale of an influence is told with sympathy and skill. Mrs. Kelly, whose only fault is that she does not tell us enough of what she knows. It is as if Mrs. Kelly suffered an unnecessary fear that she had been boring us, an unusual fault, springing no doubt from a charming trait of character, but tantalising to the reader.

In the wake of the Mayas

By STEPHEN GLISSOLD

The Heroic Triad by PAUL HORGAN. Heinemann, £5.50.
The Four Sins by JACQUES SOUSTELLE. Deutsch, £2.75.
Mexico by ROBERT MARETT. Thames & Hudson, £2.

EXICO'S fascination never palls. These three lions—all well produced, the already copious literature on its ethnology, history and politics are to be welcomed.

Horgan's book deals with land which was once an and now comprises the west of the United States, a pretentiously styled, The land of the Pueblo Indians, that of the Hispanic society which succeeded, and the Anglo-Saxon layered on both by the Yankee ersmen.

story flows pleasantly, the title given to the subject. Horgan's earlier work, which these essays are, but fails to convey the of the shock between differing cultures—the as resentment—of the and for instance, when first the fabled Seven of Cibola brought them to the strange tenement villages of the Pueblo as.

ques Soustelle's *The Four Sins* is also a history of the work. It is saved from a mere collection of occa-

sional pieces by the distinction of the author's mind, his acute observation of the Indians, and his sympathy for them, and by the perspective of his disquieting pessimistic reflections which his researches sometimes prompt.

M. Soustelle worked among the forest-dwelling Lacandonas, a benighted and—might be thought—primitive community. But he believes "they are not primitives but decadents," being probably descended from the peasants who once formed the social base on which a caste of Maya astronomer-priests erected their temple-pyramids and their still more marvellous calendar system. A pathetic postscript to the past, they are now nearing extinction.

The chief attitude of the Otomi, the other tribe specially studied by M. Soustelle, seems to be their capacity for survival. 500,000 of them still live today in the cold uplands north of Mexico City, where they are drunkards and the worship of their ancient gods, and making

beautiful weaving on pre-Columbian looms.

M. Soustelle holds that all civilisations are no more than "little islets (which) have emerged here and there amidst an ocean of poverty and wretchedness." He bids us not to despair, but to exert ourselves rather to "lighten by one grain of sand the burden of suffering and terror."

Robert Marett, eschewing cosmopolitan speculation and guiding us skilfully through the country's pre-history down to the present, gives a balanced assessment of his achievement. After the long dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz and the chaotic ferment of the Revolution, Mexico has stability and phenomenal economic progress.

Sir Robert's 40 years' first-hand experience of Mexico gives him valuable insights into the agrarian problem, the phenomenon of overpopulation and its resulting cultural stagnation and poverty—the structure of



PORFIRIO DIAZ. Pre-Revolutionary Dictatorship.

Mexico's dominant political party and the 1938 expropriation of the foreign oil companies, which was a landmark in the development of Latin America's economic nationalism.

He does not disguise that there are still grave problems, such as the survival of large pockets of rural poverty and the need to revitalise the caucuses dominated party. He believes that the Government is tackling these in earnest, and that, on the whole, Mexico can take pride in a success story—an encouraging example for all developing countries approaching the "take-off" stage of development.

PROPHET'S DIARY

By FRANK MARCUS

Six Sundays in January by ARNOLD WESKER. Jonathan Cape, £1.95.
The Plays of Arnold Wesker by GLENDA LEEMING AND SIMON TRAUSSLER. Gollancz, £2.

"I WAS reminded of the time I went to visit John Lennon to ask him whether he'd sign an appeal for funds for Centre Forty-two. Paul McCartney was there. I came armed with some Jewish biggles and garlic vorse. I thought we'd eat them together. His wife met us at the door; it was a strained arrival, she took the worst and biggles but we never saw them again. The gesture wasn't understood in that sad household. A year later they were divorced."

The extract is from a chronicle of a typical week, written for broadcasting on Stockholm radio. The author is, of course, Arnold Wesker. These few lines encapsulate many of the characteristics which both as a dramatist and as a public figure, have endeared him to his readers and his audience in equal measure.

There is his devotion to a good, if hopeless, cause; his generosity; the incessant awareness of his Jewishness; the extraordinary importance attached to food (several of his plays have culinary titles); his insistence on turning prosaic, everyday events into rituals; his pretentiousness; his incomprehension, due to naivety or arrogance, of other people's motives; and, finally, his total lack of a sense of the absurd.

The last sentence of the above quotation, a hilarious non sequitur, could be taken to imply that the Lennons' marriage broke up due to a failure to appreciate Jewish delicacies.

This diary, contained in *Six*

Sundays in January, a slim volume which includes also two short stories and a television play, is very entertaining. The fiction, much of which shows a compassionate understanding of lonely old women, is uneven. "Pools," a short story written in 1956, is the earliest and the best.

Here lies the crux of Wesker's career. His plays, superficially examples of social realism, struck a deep chord and were praised to the skies. His later incursions into symbolism and self-consciousness were severely treated by the critics (regarded by Wesker as his mortal enemies).

In *The Plays of Arnold Wesker*, their assessment of his eight plays performed to date, Glenda Leeming and Simon Traussler try to stem the recent tide of adversity. Their commentaries on the plays are incisive and unexceptionable, but offer no exciting new illumination. Their comparison with Ibsen is dangerously irrelevant.

There are those who see in Wesker England's belated answer to Clifford Odets. I find that he has some affinities with Eugene O'Neill: a writer who utilised his early experiences by creating poetic realism, allowed himself to be side-tracked into symbolism, so that he could assume the public posture of philosopher and prophet, and finally found the truth, tragically and valiantly, in himself.

Wesker's commitment, his lack of triviality, and his sharp eye for man in a social perspective, lend his plays an inestimable value. One criticise him, but we need him.

COMIC-STRIP TRAGEDY

By JANICE ELLIOTT

PETER DE VRIES, Mrs. Wallop. Gollancz, £2.
ASA BABER, *The Land of a Million Elephants*. Hutchinson, £1.75.
ERIC GLEN, *Tobias Lives in 12N B9*. Weidenfeld, £1.75.
DENNIS WHEATLEY, *The Ravishing of Lady Mary Ware*. Hutchinson, £2.

Elephant—loving, opium-smoking, south-east Asian. Chanda is old. For ten or 12 centuries everything went pretty well. Then along come Americans, Russians, British, French, North Vietnamese, Chinese and others set on playing with their nasty nuclear toys.

There is some good, black comedy on the subject of military bungling. Extinction threatens the Plain of the Elephants and call upon their gentle gods, the pharaohs, to save them. The pharaohs, who have other tricks up their invisible sleeves. To tell what the tricks are would be giving the game away: enough to say that harmony falls, literally, from heaven.

Mr. Baber has written a book of curious, off-beat charm, which isn't half as naive as it sounds. If the simple life is childlike, then it is conceived by a very knowing child indeed, with a keen sense of ribald humour.

What is it all about? Be a beautiful person and reject military fuss? Ban the bomb? Too obvious. Keep one eye open for innocence, the other closed for wisdom? Take opinion? Find your phyl? Love elephants? Take your choice.

This is an intractable, interesting first novel stays in the mind, itching.

Somewhere, in an earlier novel, Peter De Vries talks about comedy as a cloak for tragedy. That is a theory which could be applied to his own work and to *Eric Glen's* *Tobias Lives in 12N B9*. Mr. Glen's first novel rumbles along with young Tobias who, at night can't get his girl pregnant, can't live either up or down to the expectations of a society which is at once woolly-minded and ruthlessly computerised.

It is, in fact, a computer blunder which obliges Tobias to leave school at 12. His father goes to gaol and his mother to a mental hospital so he is all alone, a figure of pathos in the wonderland of the West-



PETER DE VRIES. Wit behind the apophorisms.

fare State. He is a good lad, but he is confused by the nicely satirical experts, swining clerics, pundits, officers and inspectors who come to plague him.

This is a funny book, confusing, totally irrelevant and enjoyable. Only the brutal death, by electrical shock treatment, of Tobias's mother disturbs me, and not for the right reasons. What might have been Grand Guignol and the last taste in the mouth, who have other tricks up their invisible sleeves, was merely unpleasant.

Until this week I must have been the only person in the country (the world?) who had not read Dennis Wheatley. I am wiser now, and having overcome a certain loathe-noted resistance, I must admit that *The Ravishing of Lady Mary Ware* gripped me to the last gallant platitude. Roger Brook, secret agent, extraordinary, persona

grata with Napoleon and the Czar, makes the Scarlet Pimpernel look like Winnie the Pooh. The retreat from Moscow, of him to make the French Ambassador drink hair oil but you can't be a good chap all the time.

Seriously, in spite of the impossible dialogue and the characterisation, this is a book that is fascinating. All that bedding, all those sword thrusts and theatricals apart, Mr. Wheatley has a tireless, ultimately mesmerising instinct for historical detail. The retreat from Moscow, the everyday practicalities of total exhaustion and survival (do you eat your mule or ride it?) make one feel it must have been exactly like that.

At this point I couldn't help wondering if within the best-seller there wasn't another kind of book, less profitable, more valuable, struggling to get out.

Back to the Wall

By GEORGE EVANS

The Long March, 1935 by DICK WILSON. Hamish Hamilton, £3.

THE so-called Long March which laid the foundation of Communist power in China is unique for two reasons. It is not only effectively changed the balance of world power in little more than a decade, but it was a whole new revolutionary philosophy of its own. Today this rigid, fundamentalist doctrine is still gaining ground in Africa and even South America as well as in Asia.

Few events of such profound historical significance have been more widely neglected. No doubt this is due, at least in part, to the labyrinthine quality of the Chinese ideological argument and the almost total inability of all but the most dedicated sinologist to comprehend it. A much felt need has now been filled by *The Long March, 1935*, on which Dick Wilson, an able writer and exceptionally skilful interpreter of contemporary China, traces in fine detail—sometimes too fine for the non-specialist reader—the course of the struggle from the fall of the Manchukuo to the final Communist victory.

The famous March itself, some 6,000 miles across the face of China began on October 16, 1934. At that critical period in their history the Communist remnants, 100,000 strong, were left with no alternative but to abandon their base in the south central province of Kiangsi and try to break through Chiang Kai-shek's encircling force of nearly a million men supported by armour and 400 warplanes.

They succeeded, but for months on end had to de battle not only against the Nationalist armies and provincial warlords, but were forced to endure incredible hardship. The ragged and sadly diminished legion arrived a year later at the

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More general history is headed by a new impression of that ever-popular little handbook, *Eric R. Delderfield's Kings & Queens of England & Great Britain*, papercovered at 5p, hardback also available at 25p.

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7/10/2010

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INDEPENDENT OF ALL GROUPS

NOT IN QUESTION

THERE can be little doubt that one of the prime causes of the recent flare-up of I.R.A. terrorism in Ulster, against which the British Army is now reacting so vigorously, was the growing belief that this country lacked the will to carry on the fight and could be bullied by gunmen into precipitate withdrawal. Since the war, there has been much in the British colonial record to lend credence to this conclusion.

Let it now be clearly understood on both sides of the border that Ulster is not another colonial problem to be solved by abdication of British responsibility. However much we may wish that it were, and however strange, alien and distant the behaviour of the various factions may seem, there is, and can be, no question of Britain's getting out.

In this case, the I.R.A. are making the same mistake as Hitler: misjudging the British mood. The prospect of continuing guerrilla warfare in the streets of Belfast and Londonderry is certainly profoundly repugnant. But if needs be, it will be accepted.

Ulster is not another Cyprus, Aden or Malta. Ulstermen are part of the British people, as the Government has recognised by granting them £500,000 of immediate aid. This is not another case of maintaining unpopular colonial rule. It is a case of rising to a much more funda-

mental challenge: that of preserving the nation itself. To accept gun law in Ulster would be a humiliation that would call in question Britain's viability as a nation State with a will to survive. As such it is, quite literally, out of the question.

The qualities now needed are patience and resolve, since the months ahead—maybe even years ahead—are going to be costly and bloody. Conventional military authorities are always foolishly optimistic about the progress they are making in guerrilla warfare, as Brigadier Tickell almost certainly was on Friday when he announced that the hard-core of I.R.A. terrorists had been "virtually defeated". The fact that one of the leaders should have been able to meet the Press in Belfast under the Brigadier's very nose makes such a claim look singularly silly.

What needs to be made clear is that the British people are in for another period of blood, sweat and tears, with very little light at the end of a miserably long tunnel. The first priority is to defeat the I.R.A. With patience and resolve it can be done. What kind of a people do they think we are? The answer is plain. They think we are weak and irresolute.

Let us demonstrate once again that such an assumption is as false now as it has so often been in the past.

To the Point

Worse = Better

BY a paradox typical of Mintofoff Malta, the N.A.T.O. decision to move its headquarters from the island has, if anything, improved the prospects for keeping Malta in the Western camp.

It gives Mr. Mintofoff what he needs—something to boast about when the new Maltese Parliament meets for the first time tomorrow. And, always assuming that he eventually comes to terms with Britain and some of her N.A.T.O. partners on a purely bilateral basis, this does not rule out what the alliance needs—namely, a presence, however unofficial, on Mr. Mintofoff's island.

It may be an odd way to do the book-keeping; but then, all that really matters is stopping Malta's books from sliding quite literally into the red.

Pray Stop It

THERE is an apocryphal story of an Evangelical reverend who noticed a woman on her knees in his church outside service time and told her: "You can't do that there 'ere." It is capped by last week's true one concerning officials of the borough of Slough. Finding that local Muslims were using a private house for their customary silent worship, they served them with an enforcement order under the Town and Country Planning Act. "It is true we have had no complaints," said Mr. John King, the borough engineer, "but we are concerned that this should be going on in a residential area."

Even more shocking activities have been known to go on in residential areas. "And some to Mecca turn to pray, and I toward thy head, Yasmin."

Caveat Emptor

IT is not surprising that the proposal by Clarksons Holidays, one of the biggest package tour operators, that a independent arbitration scheme should be set up to investigate customers' complaints should have been greeted with a lack of enthusiasm by members of the industry. And they are surely right.

The public is legally and other-

wise entitled to expect that goods advertised for sale should conform to their description without having to have recourse to a third party between the seller and buyer, and in most cases they do so. The fact that a number of one firm's customers have admittedly had grounds for complaint about hotels or cruises is no sound reason for departing from this principle.

Fare Deal

IT is now clear that, despite the solitary objection lodged by the West German airline Lufthansa, 1972 is going to see great cuts in air fares with practically all the world's main carriers.

B.O.A.C. can take great credit for having flown far out in front all along in this campaign. But the charter companies and even the so-called "pirate" ticket agencies have also played their part.

It is they who have been reflecting the fair economic price for a journey by air. Having failed to heat them, the orthodox giants are now joining them.

Spare That Tree

TREES of doves in Tennyson's way of evoking the peace of the English countryside. Yet, though elms may be immortal, they are certainly not immortal. "Dutch disease," which can kill them in four weeks, has reached epidemic proportions in many areas.

We can only hope that the Forestry Commission finds an effective cure before the paintings of Constable cease to represent a typical English landscape.

Health Hazards

TO discourage the unwary, the Guinness Book of Records may expurgate itself of certain gastronomic feats, such as drinking beer while standing on one's head, swallowing live goldfish and eating large quantities of whelks and ravioli.

How sad, though, to darken this cheerful corner of literature with a self-inflicted ban. A happier solution would be to take a leaf out of the cigarette manufacturers' book and simply put a discreet tag on the dust-jacket: "Records can damage your health."

IMAGINE that refugees are streaming out of Strasbourg as a large part of the French Army shoot it out against pro-German freebooters supported from across the Rhine. Is it likely that in such circumstances either Britain or the Irish Republic would be preparing to join the Six?

It is necessary to draw such a far-fetched analogy to understand what is now happening in the British Isles. The question of Alsace-Lorraine has long been settled, but the Irish question has burst out again with a new ferocity, and with little apparent hope of a solution.

The reason is not far to seek. Man-made boundaries are necessarily negotiable, but the coast of Ireland is a part of nature. The vision of a reunited Ireland is irreconcilable with the Ulster Unionists' reliance upon the present constitutional order. In some distant future, perhaps, the Protestant settlers in the North will find it possible to integrate themselves with the original Irish and share with them their local privileges. Meanwhile the British Government has no alternative but to maintain the constitutional position by force, even though force alone cannot provide a solution.

The horror of present events in Northern Ireland finds the three Prime Ministers concerned hopelessly immobilised. They are like the firemen prevented by the mob from putting out the fires of Belfast.

Were Mr. Faulkner to appear to yield to the gunmen by granting further concessions to the Roman Catholic minority in Ulster he would be in danger of being supplanted by a more extreme Orangeman—possibly by Mr. Ian Paisley himself. This could be the final step to open civil war, leading to the retrogressive, harrowed and internationally perilous expedient of direct rule from Westminster.

But were Mr. Lynch, for his part, to co-operate wholeheartedly in containing the I.R.A. and adopt the policy of internment urged on him last week by the British Home Secretary, he too would be in political danger. It is a fixed

DOUGLAS BROWN contends that there may be a solution to the Irish question. When Ulster was born Westminster provided for a 'Council of Ireland' on which both sides of the border would be represented. Now is the time to implement it, he says

principle of Eire politics that the ultimate reunion of Ireland is an historical imperative. The Taoiseach, to his credit, has always maintained that this must never be achieved by force, but he is certainly not politically free even to appear to use force to prevent it.

Indeed, to maintain the pretence that he is Prime Minister of a nation that has only temporarily lost six of its 32 counties, he is obliged to pose as the natural protector of the suffering inhabitants of them all. His demand last Thursday for a completely new interim régime for Ulster, with equal communal representation on some sort of governing commission, was to Britain an impertinence but to him a political necessity. The fact that he felt

he had to make it knowing full well that its only effect would be to add fuel to the flames shows how little this essentially peace-loving man is in control of events.

But the British Prime Minister's problem is just as inhibiting. The troops now being sniped at in Belfast and Derry are fighting no imperialist war, and the quarrel in which, so far, they are ineffectual peacekeepers is no concern of theirs. For two years they have been vainly trying to restore law and order to Ulster. Before very long, public opinion will assert itself in Great Britain too, and demand their recall.

"Ulster is an integral part of the United Kingdom." Those who keep repeating this constitutionally correct statement forget that by so doing they rob the expres-

sion "United Kingdom" of any but a legalistic meaning. The whole of Ireland was once an integral part of the United Kingdom; it is so no longer—through the use of force. Moreover Belfast today is in spirit as far removed from Nottingham as Saigon, say, is from Lyons.

This fact of politics does not, of course, get the British Government off the hook, or excuse them from resisting the terrorism now being committed under the Catholic banner. But let us return to our imaginary situation in Alsace. Were it a reality, either there would be no hope at all for Western Europe or President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt would be closeted together in the most far-reaching consultations.

Mr. Heath and Mr. Lynch,

apparently, do not plan to until the end of October, then there will be no representative of Stormont present. Lynch, by calling for the abolition of the Stormont régime, clearly ruled out direct negotiations with its leader, and is scarcely to be surprised that Faulkner has in turn declared no further attempt to deal constructively with the Dublin Government is possible. Three-power summit indeed! disturb the supporters of Irish Premiers. In the one it would be regarded as a potential surrender of constitutional guarantees, and, in the other, betrayal of the dream of unity.

Yet neither constitutions dreams should be held sacred on the slopes of an eruptive volcano. The first are expected to be tested by time, and second are still only aspirational. True statesmanship, even at eleventh hour, will seek a third manner of reconciling.

As it happens the means for doing this are at Enshrined in the British Act of half a century ago established semi-autonomous provinces. Northern Ireland lies a pro for a "Council of Ireland" which parties from both sides the Border would be represented. As contemplated it was to have legislative powers at first, but innocent English hoped that, v passious had cooled, certain such powers would be freely and the Stormont, until embryonic federal parliament the whole of Ireland came fully into existence.

Passions did not cool and proposal was never put into effect but its implementation remains technical possibility. Before British troops are withdrawing a full-scale civil war breaks out before Stormont is suspended and Britain and Eire, on the of joining the Common Market driven into open enmity, possibility should at least explored.

It would be a way out of burning building, even if, in panic, few may as yet have not the "Exit" sign. An all-Council could be at once a sign of unity and a guarantee of the Amooch the rights, of course, that of the Protestant Union to escape Roman Catholic domination in such social fields education, divorce, contracts and censorship. These could only come under control when the Stormont parliament was convinced that Catholic Hierarchy in the South under fire from modern secularism, had finally lost its power to determine social legislation.

Britain may be unable influence events in Rhodesia, she still has 12,500 troops on its soil, representing a much bigger military force than the Republic itself possesses. Mr. Faulkner depends on them, and even Dublin Government, fearful of I.R.A. tactics in its nest, would this stage tremble somewhat they were to go.

Here, surely, lies the opportunity for a determined diplomacy. We hold the ring by all means, we can, until the shooting stops. But let us hold it to some abiding purpose, so that our very "imperialist" act helps to repay a debt of centuries to our neighbours.

Limousine Liberal's swerve

From DAVID ADAMSON in Washington.

DID Mayor John Lindsay of New York really undergo political conversion on a mountain top near Sundance, Utah, or did he, as the cynics claim, suddenly realise that the only political opening still available to him was the Democratic Presidential nomination?

The covert's public relations staff notwithstanding, the cynics may be right, except that the change from Republican to Democrat, announced last week, was not sudden: it had a sort of glacial inevitability. Two years ago it was clear that the handsome Mayor, who will be 50 in November, had a choice of attempting to go straight up the ladder or falling straight down it. Defeated in the Republican primary, he stood for Mayor of New York in 1969 as the Liberal party's candidate. The "Limousine Liberal," as he was slyly dubbed by his Democratic opponent, scraped home with 42 per cent of the vote in a three-cornered fight.

Perhaps mere mayors cannot be fairly blamed for the state of America's more troubled cities, but there are plenty of unfair souls in the Republican and Democratic parties ready to pin the responsibility for rising crime, urban blight, huge welfare rolls and the growth of New York's bureaucracy on Mayor Lindsay. As a result, his chances of re-election in 1973 must be rated as slim indeed.

Like all good Presidential candidates, he is preserving a coy ambiguity of intention over his objective. He'll go out and sniff the air, shake hands with Democratic chairmen in the states and see how things are before he makes up his mind. However, the

timing of his conversion—or apostasy, depending on which side you are on—indicates that the Oregon primary next spring is on his list. He had to be a Democrat before September 15 to be eligible for it. California is another likely primary for him, and so is Florida.

Grandson of an English brick manufacturer from the Isle of Wight, rich, son of an investment banker and a product of Yale, Mayor Lindsay is almost as much a member of the East coast establishment as anyone can be. And is that an asset? There are a great many in the Democratic party who believe that Wasps (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants) are out this decade and other species are in. Whatever the type, though, they will make towards the political centre, clatching "Scammon and Wattenberg's" "The Real Majority" (sub-titled "An extraordinary examination of the American electorate") to their chests.

Mayor Lindsay sees himself as a rallying point, someone who can draw moderates from both parties into a new coalition. "This at long last must be a time for realignment," he said in his statement announcing he had enrolled in the Democratic party. "Progressive Republicans, Independents and Democrats must stand together in fighting for common goals. We must join together freely instead of struggling vainly against each other in the net of party alignment."

The response to this yodel across the valley has been a loud tinkling of ice. With six, possibly seven, would-be Democratic Pres-

idents in the running few party chiefs want yet another. Besides, he's a newcomer (and a "turncoat" too, suggested one local chairman). "We believe in the right of redemption," said Senator Henry Jackson, of Washington, who as a presidential hopeful himself is keeping a sharp eye on the Mayor. "But if you join the church on one Sunday you can't expect to be chairman of the board of deacons the following Sunday."

Senator George McGovern, the Dakota dove, delivered a particularly nasty thrust: "I hope he enjoys Miami Beach again," he said, referring to two things: first, that Miami is where the Democratic-nominating convention will be held next year, and secondly that it was at the Republican Convention there in 1968 that Mayor Lindsay seconded the nomination of Vice-President Spiro Agnew. "Perhaps," the Senator went on measuring the distance trodden by the Mayor since 1968, "he'll nominate me next year."

But despite the chilliness and the open hostility to Mayor Lindsay, there is an itching doubt about him in Democratic minds. Could he sweep California against Nixon in an election? How will the women voters react to those good looks? And the millions of newly-enrolled young voters (what will they do)? And New York State? Would there be a sudden surge of loyalty that would confound those who say he will merely splinter the party?

They yearn, many of the party leaders, for another Kennedy, but know in their heart of hearts that that era ended with Chappaquiddick. Senator Edward Kennedy might win California and some of the other primaries, but at the last count few would support a candidate who would turn the election into a discussion of his moral fitness for office.

Lindsay has much the same sort of attraction as the Kennedy had: an Ivy League milllionaire's confident liberalism, the lack of a healthy, non-intellectual aristocrat. He may have sponsored Spiro, you can almost hear them arguing, but didn't he make amends for that by endorsing the Democratic Arthur Goldberg, ex-U.N. Ambassador and trades union lawyer, when Goldberg fought Nelson Rockefeller for the New York governorship last year?

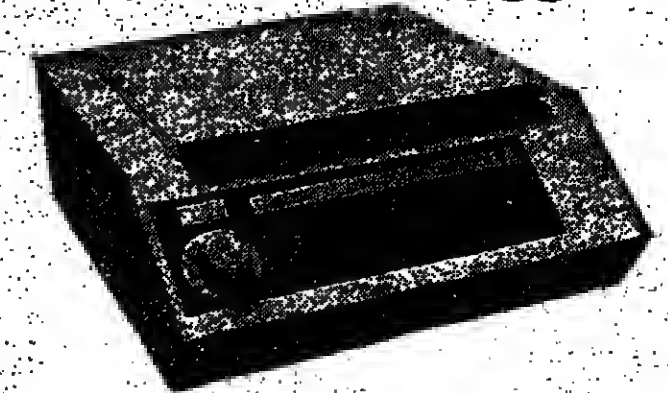
Even if the pros and cons are weighed and found to balance, there is still something that is likely to topple the scales. It can be described as a lack of stuffiness, a hollowiness that the observer senses in the Mayor. The unkind epithets cling to him: "pretty boy," "destiny's tot" and "the white knight."

When he became Mayor of New York in 1966 one of his first actions was to rescue a portrait of Mayor La Guardia from the City Hall cellars and install it, together with one of the Mayor's old desks, in his office. In 1936 La Guardia, like Lindsay, abandoned the Republican party because he felt it could no longer accommodate his liberalism. It may

have been an act of unwitting or knowing symbolism on Lindsay's part: but either way, one wonders why he took so long to let his true convictions emerge. The Republican party has, despite some leftwards and retreats, moved leftwards not rightwards since 1966.

He may, of course, despite the handicaps, win the Democrats' hearts but if he had to make a prediction it would be that the most interesting struggle next year will be between Senator Edmund Muskie, the acknowledged Democratic front runner, and Senator Henry Jackson, a darling of the trade unions who comprises a formidable mixture of conservatism in foreign affairs and liberalism in domestic ones. And a foal but not very original prediction: Mayor Lindsay will end up by lowering his sights and running against the Republicans for the governorship of New York State in 1974.

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Those restless, human cargoes

By PETER CLAYTON

IF that couple who made love in front of the other passengers on board an airliner recently had only been able to wait until tomorrow, they might have claimed that they were simply marking, in their own way, the tenth anniversary of airborne entertainment.

On August 16, 1961, using admittedly more costly apparatus, one of the big airlines sought a less drastic solution to the problem of long-distance boredom by showing the first in-flight movies. Apart from being almost the same thing as putting up a poster saying "Air Travel is Dull," the idea does remind you that human beings make a restless cargo.

Some, the moment they are confined to a moving vehicle, begin to eat, and this was the airlines' first answer. Get a plane-load of people chewing the cud somewhere above the Atlantic, and they'll believe that London and New York have somehow moved closer together. In time this encouraged a few minor eccentricities among regular air travellers.

A double bass player, for instance, seldom stows his huge

fragile instrument with the baggage; it usually travels with him, and has to have a seat bought for it. Naturally enough it wasn't long before "bassists" began cutting their losses by insisting that the thing had its full complement of food and drink served to it en route.

British Rail tried the food method recently. "Don't just sit there—eat something" was the exhortation, though at the same time they were making it harder to comply by appearing to cut down the restaurant and buffet services. In any case, even if you chew every mile 32 times before you swallow it, you cannot be continually eating your way from London to Exeter or wherever it is.

So out come the cards; you actually buy *Punch* instead of reading somebody else's; you envy the mathematically-minded who play chess, using those little gravity-proof plug-in boards; you make up limericks, until you get to unrhymable Princes Risborough. If you have one of those special brief-cases with a miniature desk in it you convert the compartment into a mobile office and work.

But the problem is much older

than trains and aircraft. Noah's family was presumably kept too busy just clearing up to find that the time dragged, but most old-fashioned sailors on wind-driven voyages lasting months, or even years, had neither a menagerie to cope with nor old Humphrey Bogart films to look at; and not even in those days were they hauling up ropes all the time. I called the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, and what I was told convinced me that today's travellers are a spoiled, uncreative, unimaginative crew.

In the old Navy there was so unoffical recreation period during slack times known as "Dance and Skylark" an interlude of self-made entertainment which was apparently as naive and inoffensive as it sounds. Huge, tough whalers, who spent months voyaging to the whaling stations, indulged in scrimshaw work—the patient making of intricate carvings on whalebone. It makes a few rows of knitting between Dartford and Charing Cross sound like mass production.

There are cars with television sets in, I am told, and I once read that in the United States a man was caught watching one while he

was driving (the item was vaguely headed "Normal Swerve," I recall). And the idea of showing something on a screen to while away a journey is remarkably old. In the mid-20s an artist drew his suggestion for a "chara-graph"—an open motor-coach with a screen rigged up behind the driver and a projector on the back seat, showing films for the amusement of passengers returning from a day's outing after dark. Astounded villagers gaped in the twilight at this mobile Odeon trundles by.

The human mind and body being what they are, however, even the vintage charabanc seems not to have been as innocent a vehicle as it appeared, and—in story at least—suffered in just the same way as the airliner I began with. There's a very old joke about a visitor to an ante-natal clinic. Hard up for conversation, she asks each of the women present when her baby is due, and each one gives her the same date. "And that lady is in the corner? The one who's asleep?" asks the visitor.

"Oh, we don't know about her," says one of the women; "she wasn't on the charter with us."

CLOSE-UP

The profits of pornography

TIME OUT, the guide to London attractions, had pages of the current week for fear of prosecution under the Obscene Publications Act. It was a paradoxical situation, for the mere reproduction of pictures and text from magazines freely available on the streets.

The censorship decision is, in fact, an indication of how the wind is blowing. Publishers are sitting in the effort to cash in on the exploitation industry which is flourishing as never before.

Fortunes, small and large, being made not only by publishers but by impresarios in the theatre and cinema trade in the controversial lucrative commodity of sex.

Five years ago many of the pornographic magazines could have been published for fear of prosecution. But standards of what is or is not rated have changed so much that, as one publisher says, "What has happened is the stuff in the back room now goes on the shop front."

Who makes the money out of porn? The magazine world, the style pin-up publications are facing competition from the so-called "sex instruction" magazines. These are the small, cheaply produced digests, which rely on a mixture of semi-medical articles, spiced with uninhibited readers' letters, seasoned with under-the-sheets pictures, and much the same content but with more colourful photographs.

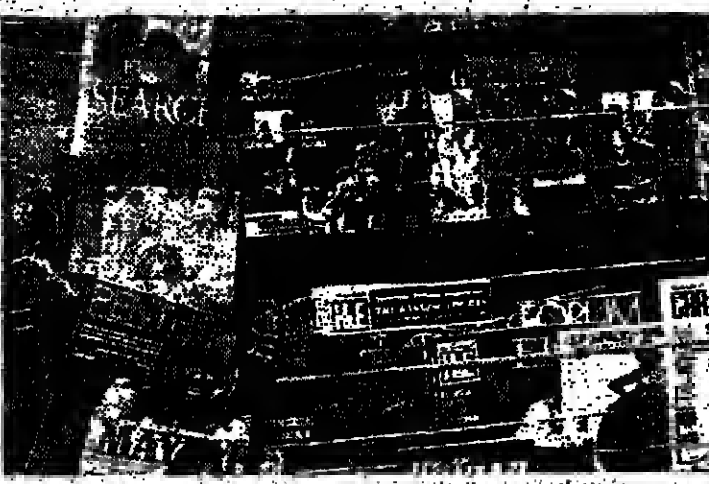
or what they offer, the magazine (40p and 50p) are expensive.

At bookstalls handling popular fiction, the best-selling magazine is an ordinary monthly magazine, about 25 p.c. against 22 p.c. As one station book owner told us: "The distributor keeps pushing these things on to me. But as they are on sale or return, I can't refuse."

The distributor and wholesaler each take a 15 p.c. cut, leaving the publisher with 45 p.c. to cover his production costs. The publishers' profits vary considerably. For example, a sex digest type of magazine, launched in March 1968, has a circulation of 150,000, though competitors say it is half this figure.

OT IN DIRECT COMPETITION

Forum's assistant editor Jane Banks feels that her magazine is not in direct competition with a spicier rival. "We don't do photographs of naked men in suspender-belts and our work is restrained to the limits of boredom," she says. She discusses stories of a £250,000 profit and says it is typical of the low budget sex magazine. Intro (40p), a "sex communication" magazine which lists a range of their products at three times as much as the digests. Scorpio (circulation: 30,000) claims to be doing a modest profit. Intro, selling three



FREELY available on bookstands: some of the sex exploitation books which skate within the law, mixed up with pin-up and other magazines.

times as many copies, is more buoyant.

One veteran in the sex publication field is Mr. Ralph Gold, 35, a director of Gold Star Publications at Whitechapel, Surrey. In 1964 when he was running a book-selling business in South-west London, he was involved in the now famous Bow Street prosecution over the 16th-century novel *Fanny Hill*. It was ruled obscene and 171 copies were forfeited.

Later the same year Mr. Gold and his company were fined a total of £2,000 at the Old Bailey for publishing 11 obscene paperbacks.

Two years later Mr. Gold changed the name of the company to Gold Star Publications and by 1968 it had a turnover of over £400,000 and dealt in all kinds of books and magazines. The profit after taxation was £74,285.

Mr. Gold and his brother David, 35, feel there is no boom in sex education books "only a boom in publicity over them". They brought out *Intro* in the autumn of last year, and followed it with *New Direction*.

"We make a small profit from each of our productions but we are ploughing back all the time," says Mr. Gold.

By GERARD KEMP and EVELYN COX

In both magazines, "we're trying to increase the size." The circulation of *New Direction* is 60,000, the *Intro* is 60,000, 30,000, being that of *Curious*. Both magazines sell at 40p. The Golds are reluctant to discuss budgets and profit margins, but Mr. Gold says: "I understand the cautious attitude. A court case at Croydon in 1968, where a publisher was fined for circulating a magazine with a circulation of 150,000, though competitors say it is half this figure."

Magazines are not the only field to be influenced by the new trends. In the cinema, there has been a significant shift from the traditional sexploitation picture to a more sophisticated, "artistic" approach. A glance at the box office receipts of London's West End cinemas shows that the real money-spinners are the exhibitors at least, not the films. In the 2,400 seats cinema, the average film running in 250 seats and netting several thousand pounds in runs of over six months.

In its 28th week at the 250-seater Cameo-Moulin, the Swedish sex film *Anatomy of Love* took £2,455.

A foreign film which costs the distributor around £5,000 may reap £20,000 at the box office. British "Key Sexies", as the film trade calls them, get a wider showing in most of the small cinemas in city centres and usually make around £130,000 at the box office. Of that the distributor receives about £50,000 and passes on between £20,000 and £25,000 to the producer. In

WE STOOD in the pouring rain under overlapping umbrellas. He introduced himself as the Commander of the Provisional I.R.A. in Belfast's Ardoyne district and talked about his fellow guerrillas who early last week challenged the British Army to open street warfare and met their bloodiest defeat.

"They lost their heads," he said sadly. The week the I.R.A. lost its head has now been hailed at Westminster and Stormont as the decisive turning-point in the two-year fight against terrorism, and the complete justification of last Monday's internment raids which netted 300 suspects out of a "wanted list" of 430.

The violence which followed, causing 23 deaths, is seen as the price of an operation which has "flushed out" the gunmen, loosened the I.R.A.'s grip of intimidation and terror on the Roman Catholic ghettos and promised better community relations, which alone can restore peace.

But last night, after a week which marked Ulster's 50th anniversary, with its heaviest gun battles since the Twenties, every one of these assumptions was still in doubt. Despite its mauling, is the I.R.A. really finished as an effective force? Has it now lost or gained support among Catholics? Can it intensify its efforts against it, or was internment their last card?

After 8,000 people have fled their homes, often because of intimidation, is there a serious danger of increased antagonism between Protestants and Catholics? If I.R.A. terrorism continues on even a limited scale, is there a risk of a massive Protestant backlash? And how much longer can Ulster's alien economy survive any level of violence at all?

The peak of last week's fighting probably came when Thompson sub-machine-guns poured hundreds of 45 bullets into the streets of the Ardoyne, near the city centre. The barrage, near-continuous, was provided by the Provisionals' leader, Joe Cahill, making a television appearance to announce that his men were running short of ammunition.

These two events span a crucial five-day period in which the I.R.A. seemed at one point almost wilfully bent on self-destruction. Incredulous troops on the Ballymurphy, used to a pattern of being bombed and shot at by unseen hands out of the darkness, suddenly found themselves lined up in their sights only a hundred yards away, standing out in the open, Western style, on the balconies of adjoining flats. "It was crazy," said an Army officer. "It came to a battle of fire-power we were bound to win."

Mistake to fight

I.R.A. leaders now admit that they got involved in a battle, across whole areas of Belfast and Londonderry which they should never have fought. It cost them, according to the Army, between 15 and 30 dead. According to Cahill, the Provisionals lost two dead and 10 wounded. The Provisional wing of the I.R.A. has not announced its casualties but they are believed to be slight by comparison.

As the Army moved to contain the "street" fighting last weekend, I.R.A. gunmen came increasingly often into it as "protectors" of the barricades. Their involvement carried a risk which became fatal when between 4.30 and 5.0 on Monday morning, the Army began its intense operation to clear the streets.

Almost the entire I.R.A. High Command, escaped arrest because it had deduced from the London meeting between Ulster's Premier, Mr. Faulkner, and the Home Secretary, Mr. Manning, that mass internment was about to be ordered. But the arrests seriously disrupted communication between the leadership and the rank-and-file at the exact moment that the mob erupted in fury.

Collections for arms

In many districts, according to Provisional sources, the gunmen, without orders, from above, were simply swept along by mob hysteria. In the Ardoyne on Monday morning, for example, local commanders agreed that no operations against the Army should be mounted before midday, to give time for Provisional and Official leaders to get together and agree their tactics.

One Provisional battalion officer, 20-year-old Patrick McAdams, disobeyed the order, went out with another man to take on the Army and died. The story was repeated on the Ballymurphy, in Leeson Street and in East Belfast as desperate, leaderless men engaged in the sort of fighting for which they have never been trained or organised.

In August 1969 the I.R.A. barely existed in Belfast. It made such a poor showing against the Protestant mob that it was rebuffed the "I.R.A. (AN) A. (WAY)". Since then it has been reorganised into three battalions, the 1st covering the Ardoyne, the 2nd (Balls Road) and 3rd (New Lodge Road and East Belfast). In addition the Provisionals commander has his own brigade staff of 12 officers. Ordinary recruits ranked as "volunteers" get five weeks' training, including firing courses at ranges outside the city.

But their training and equipment, mainly sub-machine guns

When the I.R.A. lost its head



BELFAST 1971—housewives and hostilities.

and other automatic weapons, put the emphasis on ambush tactics, where the important requirement is to fire a large quantity of ammunition in the shortest possible time before making a quick getaway. They cannot compete with Army marksmen in a prolonged shooting match.

"We made a bad mistake this week," one I.R.A. leader said. "And it's a mistake we shall not repeat. We are going back to guerrilla tactics now. Killing soldiers."

His unit confined itself to these tactics even to the height of last week's fighting. "So in this district we are not short of weapons and we are not short of ammunition."

Nor, some evidence suggests, is the I.R.A. so completely out of balance as some unionists and senior Army officers profess to believe.

The astonishing point of Friday's Press conference at which the Provisionals' chief appeared, together with at least one other

man on the security forces blacklist, together with Mr. Paddy Kennedy, the Republican Labour M.P. at Stormont, is that it could ever have been held.

Fifty journalists and TV men were present, an Army patrol to guard the 200 yards away from the school building where the conference was held. Two armoured cars were at the end of the road.

Mr. Cahill, who says he is 50, looks more like a lifetime's study of being inconspicuous than a guerrilla leader. He is a small, dark, middle-aged man with a beard and heavy overalls and cloth caps, trudging away from social security offices or queuing outside cinemas on wet afternoons. Still, said Mr. Cahill, he had no doubts as to the army's coming busting in, there would certainly be a gun-fight.

If the Provisional leader could hold a Press conference under the army's nose and walk away, can the I.R.A.'s position possibly be as weak as the authorities claim? Cahill said only 30 Provisionals had been interned; many more Official I.R.A. men were arrested on Monday morning than Provisionals, although their leader escaped. Yet it is the Provisional wing which has accounted for most of the violence against the army in the past 18 months.

Again, Cahill's decision to appear on TV, and certainly his decision to regard himself as "blown" if so, a new group of men, unknown to the security authorities, will now take over. There have always been "sold-out" men waiting to take over," one I.R.A. man told us.

This was undoubtedly why senior Army officers had their doubts about the wisdom of internment.

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LAST WEEK... flames engulf the streets.

Polytechnics: promise and reality

By Julian Ayer



Mr. Anthony Crosland: A statement on polytechnics

thought sees the polytechnics as student-centred organisations. The student's main long-term interest is to find an occupation of some kind on graduation. Degree courses must be designed which enable students to test their occupational interests while at college.

A practical work element is included during the course of the degree to enable the student to gain a term of reference outside the lecture and the academic subject. Lecturers in the best polytechnics (as in some universities) are required to teach on interdisciplinary courses which may involve the study of any one individual subject in connection with, for example, are required to learn some sociology before they can teach on an interdisciplinary social science course.

Great emphasis is placed upon the development of the student as an individual during the degree. Every attempt is made to avoid frustrating the student's wish to follow up some specific interest, provided it is within the framework of the course, or to exploit some newly discovered aptitude.

Hence courses with a broad range of options are favoured with provisions for delayed specialisation. In the universities, where the integrity of the subject is paramount, the tendency is to enforce specialisation at an earlier stage.

The main product of this polytechnic philosophy—and it is the only coherent philosophy for them which has even been produced—is the C.N.A.A. degree, courses with its sandwich placement, its interdisciplinary focus, its wide range of options, and its delayed specialisation. The acid test of the educational merit of any polytechnic is the extent to which it is prepared to pioneer this kind of education, especially in the field of the arts and social sciences.

The supporters of the new polytechnic ideal want the colleges to move away from their former emphasis on technology, into the field of the social sciences, language and education. As the main student demand for higher education is in this field, it is consistent with their student-orientated philosophy to satisfy it. Moreover, the students who are interested in non-scientific and technological subjects seem to be the main body of "conventional" university students. The new polytechnics are expected to offer attractive interdisciplinary courses in social science, language and education to give the students an alternative to the traditional degree of the humanities at the universities.

Now that some general criteria of the new polytechnic have been established it seems right to move to a more specific analysis of the degrees put forward and

higher education; those which intend to follow the university pattern; and, finally, the large majority which have not developed away from their origins as a local college of technology with a distinct academic ambience.

Of the nine degrees of the C.N.A.A., four do not have a sandwich element: there is no degree course of any kind in the languages or social sciences field, and not even a business studies degree course. The impression here is a polytechnic which has not advanced much from its origins as a local college of technology.

It should not be difficult to see how the intending student can find the best buy in terms of a polytechnic and a degree course.

First, look in the polytechnic prospectus at the whole range of degree courses offered. If there is a wide spread of C.N.A.A. degree courses which are both interdisciplinary; have a wide range of options; and have a sandwich element, students will have found a polytechnic which will be sensitive to their needs.

Beware of polytechnics that still have university external degrees or have no courses in the social sciences. This will indicate a polytechnic which has not developed from a local technical college.

The choice of degree is more difficult as there is such a wide range to choose from. Avoid at all cost any university external degree courses. Not only is the treatment of the subject material archaic, but most are being phased out. The morale of staff teaching on such a course will be low.

Choose one of the interdisciplinary sandwich degrees. Business studies degree courses, for example, will be demanded for so interdisciplinary degree in the social sciences.

Subjects such as social psychology, economics and sociology provide the academic core of these courses. Choose a business studies degree with a one-year "thick" sandwich, rather than the fragmented, six-month "thin" sandwich placement.

Many colleges with the "thin" sandwich degree course have had great difficulty finding placements this year. Companies are not interested in students for such a short period as six months. This problem could lower the quality of the student's placement.

In the engineering field students should choose sandwich degree courses which offer within the sandwich a variety of the main specialist branches of engineering and allow delayed specialisation. Separate degrees for electrical and mechanical engineering make very little educational sense.

It is impossible here to give all the angles on choosing the right degree course. But if the students measure the Polytechnic and the courses offered against the educational philosophy of the new polytechnic, they should not go far wrong.

Julian Ayer is principal lecturer at Enfield College of Technology.

The POLYTECHNIC of NORTH LONDON

The Polytechnic of North London has been formed by the amalgamation of the Northern Polytechnic and North-Western Polytechnic, resulting in the creation of one of the largest Polytechnics in the country. The new combined Polytechnic will run a wide range of courses in the Session 1971/72 and these are summarised below.

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HND in Electronic and Electronic Engineering (Full-time)
Technician Engineers course (Two-year Full-time)
Home Economics, Dietetics and Institutional Management
HND in Institutional Management (Sandwich)
IMA Certificate (One-year Abridged Course) in Institutional Management (Full-time)
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NCHEE Diploma in Home Economics (Full-time)
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Courses leading to the Women's Executive Diploma; examinations of the Chartered Institute of Transport; the National Computer Centre's Basic Certificate in Systems Analysis
Polymer (Rubbers and Plastics) Technology
MPhil and PhD by research in Polymers
BSc Honours Polymer Science and Technology (C.N.A.A.)
Associateship of the Institution of the Rubber Industry (AIRI)
Associateship of the Plastics Institute (API)
Licentiate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (LRIC) in Polymer Chemistry or Chemical Technology of Adhesives
- Licentiate of the Institution of the Rubber Industry (LIRI)**
Diploma of the Plastics Institute
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Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants
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BSc Honours Mathematics and Computing
HND in Mathematics, Statistics and Computing
Graduate of the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications
Physics
BSc Honours
BSc Honours Physics and Technology of Electronics
HNC in Applied Physics and Endorsements
Graduate of the Institute of Physics Part II
MSc (Physical Basis of Electronics; Physics of Electronics, Ions and Photons in Gases)
- Sociology and Law**
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BA General in Economics, History and Law
Diploma in Sociology (Evening)
Teaching Studies
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Building Studies
Business Studies
Chemistry
Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Economics
Mechanical Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Mining
Production Engineering
Production Engineering
Textile Technology
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Architectural Ceramics
Fashion Design
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Photography
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APPOINTMENTS VACANT APPEAR ON PAGE 25

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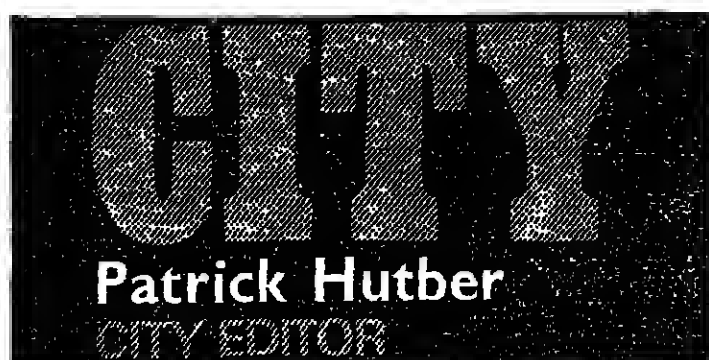
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Enfield College of Technology

PART OF PROPOSED MIDDLESEX POLYTECHNIC



Patrick Hutber
CITY EDITOR

112, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.
Telephone No. 01-236 6901.

Solving the Watney mystery

THE first and most important thing in the Watney situation is to discover who is buying Watney shares. A representative of Watney's merchant bankers Guinness Mahon went before the take-over panel on Friday, put his hand on his heart and swore he didn't know who the purchaser was.

This does not wholly exclude the possibility that a group of gentle (gentle?) brewers are, without consulting Watney, buying its shares as a form of help to a brother in distress. They could argue that they were not associates of Watneys since they would not derive financial or commercial benefit from the outcome of the bid. Even so, one would have expected a prudent broker to check with a patently worried panel whether they accepted this interpretation.

That leaves two apparent possibilities. One is the wholly enchanting thought that Mr. Maxwell Joseph might have decided to go for Watneys cum Truman rather than just Truman. The reasoning is as follows: cum Whitbread Grand Met. has 30 p.c. of Truman, if it accepts the Watney offer it finishes up with a sizeable chunk of Watney shares, which plus purchases in the market would put him in a magnificent position to bid for the lot.

There are only two flaws in this magnificent theory. The minor one is that it is difficult to see Mr. Joseph rigging the market against himself by supporting Watney shares in the middle of the struggle. The major one is that any such purchases would under the rules have to be announced, or there would be the row to end all rows.

That leaves my own favourite theory—that it is buying from America, with a large American brewery feeling that Watney is

over-extending itself and moving in for the kill. In support of this theory is the clumsy nature of the action—it is only the Americans who happily blunder into the market regardless of the effects. As my contribution to solving the mystery I give you the name Anheuser-Busch Inc. But what of the Truman board? At the outset they backed the Watney bid. Then they jumped off the other side and backed Grand Met. Now they have—oh so painfully—climbed back on the fence again, preparatory, I hear to backing Watney once again. Their bottoms must be sore. I have heard of sitting on the fence till the iron enters your soul, but this is ridiculous. The new "secret" Watneys bid is a peckage worth, as expected, just over 470p. But Grand Met. can still come back. Why not end the auction by asking each side for its final bid? Or would that be too simple?

NINE TO FIVE By Holland



"They're C.B.I. members who've just signed the pledge."

Will they upvalue the pound?

IS it possible that the pound could be upvalued in the course of the next year? Even though we are heading for a massive trade surplus this year the suggestion may seem extraordinary, so used are we to misery and warnings of devaluation dangers. But on the Continent—and in Germany in particular—the suggestion is being taken very seriously indeed.

The discussion starts—as does the present currency crisis—with the weakness of the dollar, and though the argument is long, it is worth following in full.

There is a widespread belief that the Swiss will be the next after the Germans and Dutch to float the Swiss franc or revalue a second time. They have to do something to stop the dollars pouring in, and they are much better placed than anybody else (no partners to consult, nor I.M.F. to consider) to act promptly and decisively. They may move this weekend.

This could be the prelude to a general re-alignment of the currencies of the major industrial countries against the dollar, either before (under the pressure of events) last week, or at least next, or I.M.F. meeting in late September.

An omnibus revaluation rather than a devaluation of the dollar seems the most likely outcome of the latest currency capers. It would be part of a shift towards greater exchange rate flexibility through wider margins. Wider margins alone would not be enough.

The American proposal for broadening the hand in which currencies move against the dollar seems to have been rejected, at least for the time being. The dollar is on the floor everywhere so 1 p.c. of the 3 p.c. has been used up already.

By common consent the dollar ought to be devalued by 10 p.c. to 15 p.c. Since Nixon won't act, or at least can't act for electoral reasons, then the other major trading nations, as an interim solution until the next Administration is elected, will have to move part of the way, though not all the way, and bear part of the adjustment process by revaluing in varying degrees against the dollar.

Other hand-aid will doubtless be used to tide us over such currency swipes and Wilbur Mills' import surcharge on U.S. imports and an export subsidy. Past experience shows that governments have to go through the rigmarole of devaluation sur-

rogates such as dollar premiums, interest equalisation tax, curbs on investment, exchange controls, export subsidies and import surcharges, exhortation and flagellation. Before they can bring themselves and their electorate to bear the "disgrace" of a currency change.

The currency re-alignments need not necessarily be in form. The essential point is that the whole burden of adjustment must not be shoved on to the Germans, Dutch and Swiss. A dollar devaluation would leave everybody in the same competitive position vis-à-vis the U.S. and each other. Revaluations by the few would not.

The maverick French are being pressurised to join in by Germany and the Americans. Until now they have taken the view that the Americans must expiate their sins by devaluing the dollar, however galling that he. This view may resound in heaven but has precious use on earth.

The other recalcitrant nation is Japan. The oriental mind is hard to fathom but their standard plea that the yen must stay rigid is indefensible. Italy on the other hand will be forgiven if it leaves the Lira unchanged.

But what of the pound? This is the really fascinating question. In all the hushabout the pound stands serene right up against its ceiling and longing to break through.

If it were not for the heavy unemployment and relative stagnation, Britain would be under strong pressure to join in a revaluation. But a revaluation is usually deflationary, just as devaluations are inflationary.

Thus the most we are likely to do in the immediate future is to exploit a wider band width as and when it suits us.

But consider the situation next year, with economic activity rising at 2.1 p.c. in excess of 4 p.c. p.a. and with a balance of payments surplus that, on all the evidence, will still be handsome.

What better tactic for Mr. Heath than a formal upvaluation of the pound, by say 4 or 5 p.c.? It would have the effect of cooling a boom, a method far more pleasant than imposing restrictions or putting up taxes—and it would be a wonderful demonstration of confidence and strength on the eve of going into the Common Market.

Above all, what a political ace! And what a platform to win a snap election! Could any politician, should any politician, resist a chance like that?

Whither Bovril — cash or kind?

AS the lengthy battle for Bovril comes to a head shareholders this weekend are faced with four choices. They can accept either Cavenham's paper or semi-cash offer, take Rowntree's paper or sell in the market.

Cavenham is offering the highest price. Its paper bid is worth 455p against the present market price of 475p, its own cash underwritten offer of 460p and Rowntree's 446 which, of course, has the blessing of the Bovril board.

Cavenham's main drawback is its chequered record which has not been entirely wiped clean by its recent performance. Its prospects are potentially glittering but risky. I suspect that many of the remaining Bovril shareholders are small holders of long-standing who would be unhappy in a company like Cavenham.

The latter's record is volatile and the shares now could show a sparkling rise—or, if things go wrong again, another plunge. It is a sector, but more professional, share.

This leaves Rowntree or the market. Rowntree's record is sound if dull. The market offers a higher price and the chance to revalue elsewhere in the market but it does involve an immediate capital gains tax liability.

The final decision must come down to the individual shareholder's own gains tax position and how flexible he can be in this respect. If his gain is small

or he has losses to set against his Bovril gain (and many people have from the bear market) the best course seems to be to sell in the market. Otherwise the lower offer but more appealing paper from Rowntree Mackintosh should be accepted.

The state of the Union

EXCELLENT figures from Commercial Union last week confirm my confidence in this admirable company and leave my Share of the Year, in spite of some profit-taking at 460p against the 320p at which I recommended them. (My 1970 Share of the Year, Royal Insurance, is also still doing splendidly and now stands at 392p against 205p in January 1970.)

But if anyone now doubts that this is a bull market they have only to look at two pieces of evidence. One is the behaviour of some of the shares given in our "fun" portfolio last week.

I was frankly appalled to see that the price of Amalgamated Stores went from 2-2p to 10p in the markings (it is now down to 5p-6p) which means that there must have been someone who sold the latter price. Please, these penny stocks are outrageous gambles. Don't chase them up on the day but have a little patience.

A more justified rise is that in Barclays Securities. On August 10th it called for the cheapest Slater Walker share, when it stood at 108p. It is now, a fortnight later, 156p having been 140p bid. That is bull market action with a vengeance.

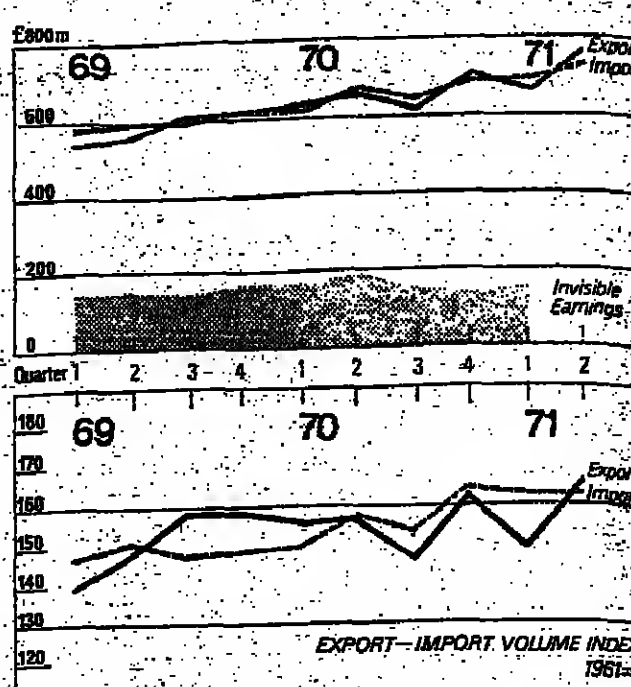
Incidentally, we should have made clear that the man shares, Talker Group, had a receiver and manager in for part of the group. The speculation here is what will be left for shareholders when all the assets are sold plus, one supposes, the possibility of someone buying the group for its own sake. I like this one less than some of the others.

North Sea News

ONE rumour firmly believed in some relatively responsible quarters is that an announcement is coming shortly of a very encouraging North Sea strike on the Block 30-24. This is owned by a consortium; one member of this is Blackfriars Oil, which has a 12½ p.c. stake and which is owned by Associated Newspapers.

The point here is that on any calculation oil in commercial quantities would have a major

Britain's trade picture



Britain's trade surplus increased to £43m. in June, thus continuing healthy trend in this sector of the balance of payments. Earnings on the Invisible Account for the services export maintained their buoyant level so putting total balance of payments at an annual rate of £1 to £700m. An encouraging feature of this month's figures is the continuation of a strong upward movement in the volume of exports.

Impact on Associated Newspapers' earnings. Moreover, Associated is geared much more highly than any of its partners in Blackfriars to a discovery in the block so that the capital effect would be substantial. In the meantime, the old rumours about a Beaverbrook-Associated Newspapers deal fly obstinately around, fanned by the fact that the new Daily Mail's circulation is apparently down to 1.9 million, little more than it was before the merger with the Daily Sketch. Certainly some oil would smooth the path for Associated.

Quickly following Joseph's bid for East & Dairy Farmers came battle between Mount & Co. and Clydesdale and Co. wealthier Gordon, Cuzi Miller and Lang, a small publishers which most cognoscenti around B. Street had forgotten existed.

The shares have risen above the latest 75p bid still 500 shares just auction at 100p found no bid. What is interesting is that the bid for the shares in the ice cube in the Scottish. There are a number of companies quoted on the Stock Exchange, originally for estate (or sons) which are being attracted the attention of operators south of the. A number of these have been made. The key is to get the of the board who are strong shareholders. A few months could see small Scottish companies Miller's position.

Bid action North of the Border

SUMMER bids have not been restricted to London. The Scots have seen some restrained excitement recently, although with them it has been not so much bid fever, more a slight rise in temperature.

NORCROS LIMITED Interim Report

for the 26-weeks ended 30th May, 1971

On 12th August, 1971, the Directors declared an interim dividend of 8.0% 2.2p per share (1970 8.33% 2.08p per share less income tax payable on the 27th November, 1971 to holders of ordinary shares on the Register at the close of business on 23rd October, 1971. This dividend will absorb £345,206 of profit attributable to the Group.

Norcros Limited reports profits available for appropriation £806,000 for the half year compared with £847,000 for the corresponding period of last year. Earnings for Ordinary shareholders increased by 28% to £735,000 representing 4.79p per share, compared with £576,000 last year representing 3.75p per share. Corporation Tax has been provided at 40 (1970 45%) and all figures are subject to audit.

| | Group Year ending 28th Nov. 1971 | Group Year ending 28th Nov. 1970 | Group Year ending 28th Nov. 1969 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1st half year (£'000) | 1st half year (£'000) | Full year (£'000) |
| Group Sales | | | |
| United Kingdom | 14,661 | 12,864 | 27,069 |
| Exports from United Kingdom | 1,093 | 1,142 | 2,718 |
| Overseas | 1,890 | 1,744 | 3,760 |
| | £17,644 | £15,750 | £33,547 |
| Group Trading Profit | 1,591 | 1,373 | 3,438 |
| Share of profits of Associated Companies | 35 | 29 | 69 |
| Investment Income (Less receivable from Associated Company) | 8 | 27 | 60 |
| Interest Payable: | | | |
| On monies borrowed, repayable within 5 years | (116) | (115) | (277) |
| On other monies borrowed | (106) | (106) | (250) |
| Profit before taxation | 1,413 | 1,208 | 3,020 |
| Taxation | (578) | (557) | (1,280) |
| Profit after Taxation | 835 | 651 | 1,740 |
| Minority shareholders interest | (10) | (5) | (25) |
| Profit retained by Associated Companies | (18) | 1 | 9 |
| Profit available for Appropriation | 806 | 647 | 1,724 |
| Preference Dividend | (71) | (71) | (143) |
| Earnings for Ordinary Shareholders | £735 | £576 | £1,581 |
| Earnings per Ordinary share | 4.79p | 3.75p | 10.30p |
| Average number of Employees in Group | 6,325 | 6,311 | 6,383 |
| External Sales per Group Employee (Annual Rate) | £5,579 | £4,994 | £5,272 |

Group Profits before taxation for the half year were £1,413,000 showing an increase of 18.9% over last year. This increase was achieved as a result of continued progress by divisions, in the United Kingdom and Overseas.

Group sales have continued to grow amounting to £17,644,000 for the first half of the current year compared with £15,750,000 the corresponding figure last year.

Notes: The comparative figures for the first half of last year have been re-dispatched to include the results of Associated Companies. In accordance with the special resolution approved on 22nd January, 1971, establishing the "Norcros Incentive Scheme" 652,070 Special Ordinary Shares were issued on 22nd February 1971. The earnings per ordinary share of fully diluted share capital would be 4.60p for the half year ended 30th May, 1971.

8.5%

Current estimated annual gross yield

20% up since 1st January, 1971.
41% up since units were first offered in March, 1965.

In seeking high income from your investments, you should not ignore the opportunities for capital growth. Most fixed interest investments such as bank deposits, building societies and national savings provide no growth prospects and often offer lower rates of interest. By investing in Vavasasseur High Income Trust you can obtain not only the high income you are seeking but prospects of capital growth also.

With improving profits likely to come from the measures introduced in the October, March and July budgets, together with the benefits which may accrue from our probable entry into the Common Market, we

believe that, share prices are likely to continue rising. The portfolio is concentrated in:

U.K. Industrial Shares 51%
U.K. Ordinary Shares 13%
Commodity and Plantation Shares 30%
Miscellaneous 6%

Preference shares have been avoided because they seldom offer growth prospects.

Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

The Managers urge you to invest now whilst many shares still offer a combination of high yield and good recovery prospects.

Vavasasseur High Income Units

are now on offer at 35-3p each until 21st August 1971.

To take advantage of this offer, simply complete and post the application form below, enclosing the remittance.

The minimum investment is 200 units and thereafter in multiples of 20. The table of unit costs is set out below.

Shares and Gilts Exchange scheme—a means to obtain a spread of investment in shares without the risk of investing in individual shares. Under this scheme you can exchange for units, quoted securities and Government Securities. You may receive a favourable price, and the sale of the securities would be free of commission and stamp duty. For details, tick box in application form.

Payment of income. If you take advantage of this offer of units you will receive your first dividend on 22nd September 1971, and thereafter twice yearly on those dates. The vouchers which accompany the distributions will be accepted by the Inland Revenue in support of a claim for relief of tax.

Applicants will not be acknowledged but certificates will be sent out on or before 22nd October.

The offer may be closed earlier should the price vary by 2½% or more. After the close of this offer units will be available at the daily quoted offer price. Current offer and bid prices are quoted daily in most national newspapers, and are calculated in accordance with the Department of Trade and Industry Regulations.

An initial service charge of 5% is included in the offer price of the units. Out of this the Managers pay all costs in connection with the sale of units, including 1½% Commission paid on orders received through recognised agents. To meet administration costs of the Managers and the Trust, a half-yearly service charge of 1% of one p.c. is deducted from the gross income of the Trust.

The Trust was constituted by a Trust Deed dated 9th September 1965 and authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry. Amending Supplementary Deeds are dated 25th June, 1970, 25th September, 1970, and 15th May, 1971. Copies of the Deeds may be obtained from the Managers.

The Trustee: Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.

The Managers: Vavasasseur Unit Management Limited, Dominion House, 37-45 Tooley Street, London SE1. Tel: 01-407 3751. (A Member of the Association of Unit Trust Managers.)

To Vavasasseur Unit Management Ltd, Dept. C, Dominion House, 37-45 Tooley St, London SE1
Sales Office: telephone 01-407 3751 (24 hour answering service).

I/We wish to buy _____ units in VAVASSEUR HIGH INCOME TRUST at 35-3p per unit (minimum holding 200 units).

I/We enclose a remittance of £_____ payable to Midland Bank Limited.

(Block Capitals Please)
Surname: _____
Mr. Mrs. _____
Christian or First Name(s): _____
Address: _____

☐ Tick this box for automatic re-investment of net income. ☐ Tick this box for details of monthly Savings Plan. ☐ Tick this box for details of Share Exchange Scheme. ☐ Tick this box if you are an existing Vavasasseur unitholder.

Vavasasseur
GROUP OF UNIT TRUSTS

High Income Trust

Economic Savings (sales) Limited

So they did. What the brochure and other literature fail to point out is that land prices rose far more slowly between 1965 and 1970 and that in the last year, according to the Bahamas' Commissioner in London, land and property prices have been virtually static and it has been more difficult to find buyers.

These sober facts compare with the glowing second paragraph of the sales letter, which reads: "Land and property has proved, continues to prove, and will go on proving to be a highly profitable investment and more so in a country where... The country we are talking about is the Bahamas."

The solicitation of money in this way may be just legal—though if it is, the law should quickly be changed. But any Chelsea residents or other readers who happen to be in possession of a bareplot should be careful not to touch this circular with it.

CITY OF CHESTER TRUSTEE INVESTMENTS

7½% 2-4 years 100% 5½% 7-10 years 100% Apply City Trustee, 1st Floor, 201-203, St. James' Street, Chester, Tel. 01464 2222

The week in focus

July's visible trade surplus rose £3 million to £43 million. Adding in invisibles, believed to be running at £50 million a month, the 1971 payments balance so far is running at an annual rate of £700 million.

The news encouraged the recovery in the stock markets helped by the intensification of the Bovril and Truman bids.

The United States dollar came under pressure again despite the U.S. Treasury's rejection of a Congressional committee's devaluation recommendation.

Gold was strong and the floating D-Mark continued to rise to reach the equivalent of a 7.7 p.c. revaluation at one stage during the week.

The liquidator of Rolls-Royce Ltd. announced that debenture holders are to be repaid in full and unsecured creditors will receive 50p in the £.

Industrial output, in the last full month before July's mini-Budget, reached a three year high.

The strike at Swan Hunter which made 10,500 people idle over the past two weeks ended with a settlement of £2 a week.

An open rate for North Atlantic air fares could follow the failure of I.A.T.A. members to agree on a new fares package.

MARKET MISCELLANY

Counter bid for Seafield

that the long awaited bid by the U.S. company is yet again on its way.

MELBRAY GROUP, the industrial holding company, recently reported a big profits fall and the shares are now languishing at 22p. But the board is looking for a swift recovery in the current year and given that Melbray is an attractive asset situation (which has made the shares popular with the Slater Walker camp) they could be worth picking up.

GOOD figures can be expected shortly from Cussons, the soap and toiletry group. A big recovery in profits should be seen and this, together with take-over rumours, ought to leave something to go for in the present price of 47p where the yield is 6 p.c.

MARKET observers are predicting a good rise in the share price of hat makers J. Collett which have a rich property in the City. Lyon Group, a private property concern, has made a 61p share bid for Collett and it is believed that Lyon will keep the Collett quote. This could mean the injection of some big property interests which, in the event would certainly lead to much buying of Collett shares. It remains to be confirmed however that the group is to be used as a vehicle. But with the shares over the bid price at 85p, it looks on the cards.

SOMETHING interesting is going to happen at Inchcape, the overseas trading merchants; the shares have been a firm market of late and now stand at 400p. Predictably there are rumours that a bid for Inchcape is on the way. But it might be that Inchcape itself is getting ready for a major bid for someone else. Furness Withy could be the target, according to some astute City investment men.

BUYERS are beginning to come forward for Dowgate and General Investments at 112p. The argument for the shares is that the master company, Drakes, has been so active recently that Dowgate, a dealing situation in the Drakes stable, is getting a significant slice of the action. Certainly the net asset position ought to have improved considerably and probably now tops the Dowgate price substantially. With Christopher Selmes at the wheel Dowgate should offer an exciting ride.

Sabah caution overdone

MENTION Sabah Timber to most City greybeards and they would think of a notoriously speculative situation in the early sixties. At that time the shares were a complete gamble.

Today, however, they deserve a far more respectable rating than a 5-6 times p/e ratio. Profits have grown from £457,000 to £5-45 million without a break since 1964 and another good year is on the cards.

Political uncertainties, of course, have a lot to do with Sabah's speculative image and low earnings multiple in the market. But to what extent could the caution be overplayed?

A p/e of 7 seems much more reasonable. At this level the shares would be worth 75p against the current price of 55p.

Overseas agents Harrison's and Crossfield hold over 40 p.c. of the shares while Sabah Timber are also a popular share with the Jessel Securities stable.

North developments

SOME exciting developments are in the pipeline at James North, the protective clothing group. Sources close to the company are predicting big changes at North which is launching new products after a vigorous re-construction.

WATCHING BRIEF

search and development programme. First big news is expected soon.

Certainly North could do with a shake-up and no doubt a good deal of influence will come from Sassoon Banking which, it is claimed, represents some 22-24 p.c. of the North equity.

The shares are currently languishing at about 41p which is underpinned by net assets. But

the p/e of 7-1 times takes little account of what appears to be much healthier prospects.

Strength of El Oro

EL Oro Mining and Exploration might not seem the most enticing of investments. But don't be fooled by names. This is a highly intriguing, dealing company with a quoted investment portfolio of well over £1 million.

About half of its funds are invested in U.K. stocks and it has traded in this year's top market performers.

The net asset value could be near the 100p mark, after the recent market strength, which compares with the current price of 64p.

A significant part of the portfolio is represented by Aussie mining stocks, which may be responsible for the big discount on the net worth. But the majority of funds are invested in domestic securities and this seems to have been overlooked.

Leads Assets Speculation of the week

OLIVER JESSEL

Assets which have been overlooked in the market's recent storm.

Here is the industry the Jessel camp stands for. It is the industry which has been appearing in the market's recent storm.

The interim figures show a profit and they confirm that the Jessel camp is on the way this year.

Although a large year's trading could mean a big profit, the already forecast gains are being replaced by gains in the current year.

Jessel Securities, 40 p.c. of the Leads, is confident of a future prospect. The shares at 115p, much higher rating.

MALCOLM

New funds from Pearl Montagu

PEARL Montagu Unit Trust has followed up its successful general fund with the launch last week of a growth fund and an income fund.

The managers are confident that unit trusts are recovering so that investors will use these vehicles to benefit from a market which still has plenty of steam left.

The investment expertise of the P.M. Trust Managers seems to have been proved by the general fund which has substantially outpaced the F.T.A. index since the launch in September 1969. The new funds with the advantage of fresh port-

folios and an inflow of money should do well. Evidently policies linked to each of the three P.M. funds have been devised by Pearl Assurance.

Vanguard High Income offers a yield of 8.5 p.c. and because it is invested heavily in ordinary industrial shares, many of which are recovery situations, there are also opportunities for growth. The units are up 20 p.c. since the beginning of the year.

Hambro Property Investment bonds and Save and Prosper's Property fund allow the investor to withdraw part of the gains in income—5 p.c. with Hambro or up to 8 p.c. with S. & P. In both cases life assurance cover is automatically provided.

Alliance leads the upturn

INVESTMENT trusts, especially the dollar trusts which have been lagging behind, had a good run at the end of last week. Alliance, normally a market leader and with some 40 p.c. of its portfolio in North America, moved up 12p to 220p.

Triplevest headed the good gains among the capital trusts with a strong rise to 300p from 280p while the Ivory and Sime trusts were all very firm.

The average discount on underlying assets closed at 9.2 p.c. about average for this year. But the average for the year has been some three or four points ahead of the historical average because the market has been discounting the underlying strength which has been showing itself over this year.

This discounting ahead has been particularly acute in the case of the capital trusts. Some of the smaller trusts, Derby and Tor, for instance, are now lower priced than at the turn of the year. Most capital prices have underperformed the F.T.A. index. Underlying assets have moved ahead but at the same time confidence in the future strength of the market has ebbed. So premiums have come tumbling down.

UNILEVER's and Hoover's half yearly statements, published on Wednesday, started the market out of its depressed state. The 5.6 point leap in the F.T. index back once again through the 400 mark, was the biggest rise for three months. But official markings were the lowest for seven weeks.

The upward trend continued and the index was finally 16.7 points up on the week at 412.8, only just below the 1971 peak of 418.7. Early in the week the market lost ground in sympathy with Wall Street and in the wake of the Ulster crisis.

Pressure on the U.S. dollar, continuing inflation fears and concern of the high U.S. unemployment had taken 11 points off the Dow Jones by the middle of the week. But then short covering, bargain hunting and some buying bounced the index back up to close at 858.0 for a 5-4 gain on the week.

The big bid battles are still not played out. Rowntree Mackintosh made a second agreed bid for Bovril, valuing the latter at £12.4 million. But Jimmy Goldsmith's Cavaliers Foods came in with yet another bid, valuing Bovril at £14.5 million.

Watney, Mann, on Friday, announced that it planned to make its fourth bid for Truman Hanbury, provided that the new

terms get the backing of the Truman board. Big buying in shares by Watney Mann are being investigated by the City Take-over Panel.

The bid from Gallahers took Samuel Valley up 35p to 160p, while Seafield Amalgamated Rubber moved ahead 16p to 50p on the bid from Sime Darby.

J. Bibby were weak on disappointing interim figures, down 15p to 20p, and BSA tumbled 7p to 20p when Dr. McDonald withdrew his bid.

BARCLAYS UNDISCOUNTED

| Share | Price | Yield |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Barclays Bank | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Building | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Finance | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Insurance | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Life | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Property | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Securities | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Trust | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Unit | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Venture | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays World | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays International | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Overseas | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Global | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Multi | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Divers | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Growth | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Income | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Bond | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Equity | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Fixed | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Floating | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Convert | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Warrant | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Option | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Future | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Commodity | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Index | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Basket | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Portfolio | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Fund | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Plan | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Scheme | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Deal | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Transaction | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Contract | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Agreement | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Understanding | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Arrangement | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Dealings | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Business | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Enterprise | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Undertaking | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Concern | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Firm | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Company | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Corporation | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Limited | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Incorporated | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Associated | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Connected | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Related | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Affiliated | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Subsidiary | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Branch | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Division | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Department | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Section | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Office | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Unit | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Department | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Division | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Section | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Office | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Barclays Unit | 100.0 | 4.0 |

UP

| Share | Price | Yield |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Amal Inv. & Prop. | 55 | 3.45 |
| Constable Hart | 12 | 35 |
| Edger Inv. | 32 | 210 |
| Hoover's | 22 | 178 |
| New Unit | 35 | 180 |
| Saunders Valve | 164 | 80 |
| Seafield Amal Rbr. | 50 | 200 |
| U.D.I. | 16 | 20 |
| Valley | 21 | 337 |

DOWN

| Share | Price | Yield |
|----------|-------|-------|
| B.S. | 7-1 | 30 |
| J. Bibby | 13 | 80 |
| McDonald | 14 | 392 |

UNIT TRUST PRICES

ABACUS UNIT MANAGEMENT

| Share | Price | Yield |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Abacus Unit | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Fund | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Plan | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Scheme | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Deal | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Transaction | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Contract | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Agreement | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Understanding | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Arrangement | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Dealings | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Business | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Enterprise | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Undertaking | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Concern | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Firm | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Company | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Corporation | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Limited | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Incorporated | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Associated | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Connected | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Related | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Affiliated | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Subsidiary | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Branch | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Division | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Department | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Section | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Office | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Unit | 100.0 | 4.0 |

PEARL MONTAGU UNIT TRUST

PEARL MONTAGU UNIT TRUST

| Share | Price | Yield |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Pearl Unit | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Fund | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Plan | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Scheme | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Deal | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Transaction | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Contract | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Agreement | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Understanding | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Arrangement | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Dealings | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Business | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Enterprise | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Undertaking | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Concern | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Firm | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Company | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Corporation | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Limited | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Incorporated | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Associated | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Connected | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Related | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Affiliated | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Subsidiary | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Branch | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Division | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Department | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Section | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Office | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| Pearl Unit | 100.0 | 4.0 |

BOVRIL SHAREHOLDERS

Strong recommendation by your Directors

- * You now have a large capital gain on your shares. The Bovril Board believes the best way to safeguard this gain is to accept the improved Rowntree Mackintosh Offer.
- * The Rowntree Mackintosh share price is well backed by a forecast of record profits, assets of £5 per share, strong brand names and ample dividend cover. It is therefore a sound long term investment. This is what really matters when it comes to choosing which offer to accept.
- * A sale for cash in the market of your Bovril shares, or of securities received in exchange, or the acceptance of any cash offer will for most shareholders result in a substantial capital gains tax liability. (On the basis of the price at 6th April, 1965 the liability could be up to 86p on each Bovril Ordinary share.) Acceptance of the Rowntree Mackintosh offer involves no immediate capital gains tax liability.
- * The Bovril Board supported by their advisers J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited therefore strongly recommend you to accept the Rowntree Mackintosh Offer without delay, by completing the white form of acceptance.

THE CLOSING DATE IS TUESDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1971

This advertisement is addressed to the Ordinary shareholders of Bovril Limited and is issued by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited on behalf of Bovril Limited. The Board of Bovril Limited have considered all statements of fact and opinion contained herein and accept individually and collectively full responsibility therefor.

| INVESTMENT TRUST LEVELS | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| Share | Price | Yield | Div. |
| Abacus Unit | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Fund | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Plan | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Scheme | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Deal | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Transaction | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Contract | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Agreement | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Understanding | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Arrangement | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Dealings | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Business | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Enterprise | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Undertaking | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Concern | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Firm | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Company | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Corporation | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Limited | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Incorporated | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Associated | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Connected | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Related | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Affiliated | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Subsidiary | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Branch | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Division | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Department | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Section | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Office | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Abacus Unit | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |

Australian shares

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| Capital | ... | 98 |
| Capital | ... | 99 |
| Capital | ... | 100 |

British Match

Results

Group results were dominated by a swing of £957,000 from profit to loss in the building products division of Eddy Match of Canada, where Kootenay Forest Products was hit by depressed lumber and plywood prices and Grant Industries had another disappointing year. Kootenay is expected to show a profit for the current year and Grant has now been closed down.

Match and chipboard profits were maintained and printing and packaging results improved by £450,000. A fall of £272,000 in the contribution from wood chipboard and fans arose from inventory problems in the fan division of Aircrow-Weyroc, which led to a heavy write-off at the year-end. The new wood chipboard plant in New Brunswick, Canada, was completed by the end of April and first shipments of board should commence in September.

Principal Activities

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1970 | 1971 |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Match Industry | 4,835 | 82.1 | 4,847 | 72.3 |
| Wood chipboard & fans | 671 | 11.4 | 843 | 14.1 |
| Building products | 680 | 11.2 | 297 | 4.4 |
| Printing & packaging | 625 | 10.8 | 175 | 2.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 421 | 7.1 | 444 | 6.8 |
| | £5,832 | 100% | £5,708 | 100% |

UNITED KINGDOM - AFRICA - AUSTRALIA - BRAZIL
CANADA - NEW ZEALAND

Report and Accounts may be obtained from:
British Match Corporation Ltd., Fairfield Road, Bow, London E3 2QP

THORN

Sir Jules Thorn reports "A very satisfactory year"

Sir Jules Thorn, Chairman of Thorn Electrical Industries, in his Annual Statement to shareholders, reports "A very satisfactory year for the Company".

| | 1971 | 1970 |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| Turnover | £342.6m. | £294.1m. |
| Trading Profit | £ 72.5m. | £ 59.0m. |
| Profit (before tax) | £ 37.2m. | £ 31.2m. |
| Earnings per share | 17.1p | 13.8p |
| Total Dividend | | |
| (Recommended) | 24% | 21½% |
| Times Covered | 2.8 | 2.8 |

Depreciation accounted for £31.1 million, over £6.8 million higher than last year, and interest charges were £4.2 million. After tax and outside interests, attributable profits rose from £17.9 million to £22.2 million.

The high level of output of monochrome and colour television receivers has, of course, said Sir Jules, made a substantial contribution to the increase in profits during the year. However, the improvement was not confined to television as domestic appliances, audio products, and lighting products also produced satisfactory increases.

Over the last five years earnings per share have nearly trebled and pre-tax profits have increased 12.8 times while net assets have increased 7.4 times. Gross cash flow totalled £53.3 million in 1970/71.

Our cash requirements over the next two to three years will, of course, be affected by the abolition of the regulations requiring deposits on hire purchase and rental contracts. However, the Company still has a substantial unused cash facility and this, combined with the high level of cash flow plus some additional borrowings, should be sufficient to cover the Company's requirements.

High Level of Colour T.V. Sales

Total home and export sales of British Radio Corporation (Ferguson, H.M.V., Ultra, Marconi) products in 1970/71 rose by nearly 50% compared with 1969/70 and profits also showed a substantial increase.

Record sales were achieved of both colour and monochrome television receivers. Sales of audio equipment also increased, mostly due to the growing popularity of stereo-phonics and record playing equipment.

During the year we acquired an important distributor in Sweden as part of a policy to build-up Thorn owned companies in overseas markets to handle B.R.C. merchandise.

Expansion at Home & Overseas of Rental Companies

The colour television receiver is a product well suited to rental and Thorn Television Rental is with 1,000 shops is very well placed to take advantage of this demand. Our colour subscribers more than doubled in the year, very much in line with our expectations.

Income of the U.K. rental companies increased substantially and profits were ahead of expectation and an improvement on last year.

Considerable expansion took place in our two rental companies in Australia, and last autumn we commenced television rental in Denmark and Sweden, where demand has been most encouraging. In April, 1971, we opened a rental operation in Germany.

We are very hopeful that expansion of our rental interests in Europe will provide a useful base for increasing exports of television sets from our U.K. factories.

Leadership in Lighting

Thorn Lighting (Atlas and Mazda) showed a satisfactory increase in turnover and profits. Its export performance was particularly creditable and the Company was granted the Queen's Award to Industry for the second time.

The New Atlantic range of fluorescent fittings was immediately acclaimed by architects and consultants.

An example of the many successful projects undertaken by the Thorn-Benham Environmental Unit with its integrated approach to building design, is the new Avonbank District Headquarters of the South Western Electricity Board, opened this summer.

During the year we have added more high speed equipment of sophisticated design to many of our manufacturing plants thus ensuring that we maintain our leadership in these fields.

All previous results substantially exceeded in Domestic Appliances

Thorn Domestic Appliances (Tricity, Moffat, Kenwood, Main) continues to make good progress and has exceeded all previous results by a substantial margin both in terms of turnover and profit.

The electric cooker market has been buoyant and the Tricity Fanfare cooker with fan-assisted oven heating giving positive advantages both in terms of cooking and running costs is due to reach the market later this year.

We now account for over one-quarter of the U.K. refrigerator production. Kenwood products both at home and in export markets world-wide have continued to make progress. Output of Main gas cookers exceeded both budget and the performance of previous years and our share of the market increased substantially.

The recent acquisition of Parkinson Cowan will consolidate our position in the gas cooker and gas fire markets.

The Common Market and a future of continued growth

Concluding his statement, the Chairman said:

"We face entry into the Common Market with confidence. With one or two exceptions we are large enough in each of our main product fields to match our European competitors, and in terms of technology and manufacturing efficiency we should compare quite favourably. We expect that the benefits from wider markets will more than offset any erosion of our market in the U.K."

There is no room for complacency, but the Company has great underlying strength and its product range covers a number of exciting growth areas, of which colour television has exceptional potential... profits from colour rental will begin to show in 1971/72 and this, supported by the solid profit base of our wide range of consumer and capital goods, should provide continued growth."



THORN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, THORN HOUSE, UPPER SAINT MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, WC2H 9ED

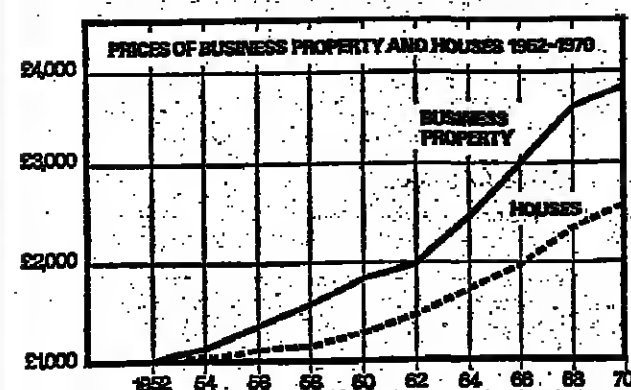
Draw 6% p.a. tax free

-with all the security and growth potential of Hambro Property Investment Bonds

Since the beginning of May over 3,500 people have invested nearly £5,000,000 to make the launch of Hambro Property Investment Bonds the most successful ever.

Why? Because of the following important advantages:

1. The security and growth potential of first-class business property.
2. Backing by Hambros, one of the most famous names in British banking.
3. Management by an outstandingly successful team, led by Mark Weinberg, with an advisory panel of property experts.
4. Increasing life assurance cover built in at no extra cost.
5. Valuable tax advantages.



1 First-class business property
Everyone knows from their own experience that the prices of houses have risen dramatically over the years. The graph (especially commissioned by Hambro Life from the Economist Intelligence Unit) shows how business property has risen in value even more dramatically over the last 18 years. Naturally, there can be no guarantee that business property prices will continue to rise in the future at the same rate as they have in the past.

Indeed, values could fall as well as rise. But the historical trend has been strongly upwards, and, in our opinion, a well-selected spread of business property is likely to prove a highly rewarding investment.

To combine the prospects of good capital growth with a secure and rising rental income, the policy of the Fund is to invest in first-rate office buildings, shops and industrial premises in the growth areas of the United Kingdom, let on long leases to good quality tenants with regular rent reviews. Initially, up to 20% may be invested in financing new buildings in partnership with established developers. To improve its yield and growth prospects, the Fund may, in proper circumstances, buy property subject to an existing mortgage or borrow against properties to purchase further buildings, provided total borrowing does not exceed 25%.

Rental and other income, after expenses, charges and tax, is automatically reinvested in the Fund to increase the value of your Bonds.

2 The security of Hambros
Hambro Life is a member of the Hambros Bank Group. This means that as well as enjoying the backing of one of the leading merchant bank groups in the world, Hambro Life will be able to invest the whole of its Fund in property. The Company has a standby credit with Hambros Bank - initially set at \$1 million - which makes it unnecessary to maintain a margin of liquidity inside the Fund in present circumstances.

3 Management expertise
Hambro Life is managed by a team, led by Mark Weinberg, who have had outstanding experience in the field of property bonds. Their achievements include founding and building up one of the

How you can draw 6% p.a. tax free

If you invest at least £1,000 you can take advantage of the 6% per annum Cash Withdrawal Plan.

Twice a year, 3% of your Units will automatically be cashed-in and you will be sent a cheque for the proceeds. This amount is free of income and capital gains tax.

Assuming the net rental income accumulated in the Fund is 3½% per annum, the capital value of the investment in the Fund will have to grow by

2½% p.a. (after allowing for capital gains tax) in order to maintain the original value of the Bonds calculated at the offered price. Of course, to the extent that the capital growth is greater, the value of your remaining Bonds will grow even after you have drawn 6% per annum in cash.

*If you're a surtax payer, you'll be liable for surtax solely on the profit element in the 6%.

largest and most successful life assurance companies in the country.

A panel of experts with wide property experience has been set up to determine policy and to supervise the investment of the Fund. The members of the panel are: J. E. Gullis, Chartered Surveyor; J. N. C. James of the

Grosvenor Estate; and Geoffrey Morley, former investment manager of the Shell Pension Fund. Under the guidance of these experts, a full-time property investment manager, who is himself a Chartered Surveyor, will manage the Fund on a day-to-day basis.

A leading firm of Char-

tered Surveyors, Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton, will independently value the properties in the Fund at least once a year.

4 Increasing life assurance

Unlike any other property bond, Hambro Property Investment Bonds have a built-in life assurance benefit which actually increases with the value of the Bonds themselves. This means that the amount payable either to your family or your estate on your death is always in excess of the actual cash-in value of your Bonds.

5 Tax advantages

The rental and other income which is accumulated in the Fund for your benefit is subject to tax at only the reduced life assurance company rate of 37½%. It is not treated as your income for tax purposes, so that you pay no income tax on it. There may be a liability to surtax when you take out the proceeds if you are then liable to surtax, but this amount is calculated on advantageous terms.

You are not liable to capital gains tax, and do not have the trouble of keeping records. The price of the Units is adjusted to allow for the Fund's own prospective liability. In current circumstances it is intended to restrict this deduction to 20% of the capital growth.

How can I watch the value of my Bonds?

The Hambro Property Investment Fund is split into Units and the value of the Fund is calculated twice a month. The resulting offered and bid prices are published in The Times, Financial Times and other leading national newspapers.

How do I cash my Bonds?

You can cash-in your Bonds at any time by sending in a simple claim form, and will receive a cheque within a few days.

To ensure that Bondholders receive the maximum value when cashing-in their Bonds even in the very unlikely circumstances when it may be necessary to sell properties to meet withdrawals - the Company considers it prudent to reserve the right to defer repayment in exceptional conditions for up to 6 months. This will not apply in the case of the death of a Bondholder.

What are Hambro Life's charges?

The offered price of the Units takes into account an initial charge of 5% and a rounding-up charge on unit trust principles. In addition, Hambro Life receives an annual charge of 3% of the value of the Fund. This covers the cost of providing the life assurance benefit as well as the Company's expenses.

The cost of buying, selling and managing the properties, as well as the valuation fees, are paid out of the Fund, and will not exceed the charges laid down by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Annual Report

Every year, you will be sent the Annual Report of the Fund, giving a full description of all the properties, the names of the tenants and when the rents under the leases come up for review, together with the valuations of the property by the independent valuers.

How do I buy Hambro Property Investment Bonds?

Simply complete the application form and send it in with a cheque for the amount you wish to invest. Your Bonds will be sent to you within four weeks.

To: Hambro Life Assurance Limited

6 Little Portland Street, London, W.1. 01-637 2781

I wish to invest £ (minimum £250) in Hambro Property Investment Bonds and enclose cheque for this amount payable to Hambros Bank Limited.

Surname: Mr./Mrs./Miss

Full First Name

Address

Occupation

Date of Birth

Are you in good health and free from effects of any accident or illness? If not, please give or attach details.

Tick here for 6% 'Cash Withdrawal Plan' (minimum investment £1,000).

Signature

Date

ST SP 7

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of Units allocated at the current offered price of £1.017. Offer closes on Friday 27th August, 1971.

The death benefit is a percentage of the cash-in value of your Bonds, depending on your age at death. Specimen examples are set out below (a full table appears in the Bond policy).

Age 30 - 250%

Age 40 - 150%

Age 50 - 100%

Age 60 - 111%

Age 70 - 104%

These benefits come into force only upon the acceptance of your application by the Company which reserves the right to refuse to issue a policy if you are not in good health or for any other reason. Commission of 1½% will be paid on any application bearing the stamp of a bank, insurance broker, stockbroker, solicitor, accountant or estate agent. This advertisement is based on latest opinion regarding present law.

Important

To the Shareholders of

BOVRIL LIMITED

WHICH IS THE BETTER BID?

—Cavenham's or Rowntree's

Here are the facts:

1. Value of bid

Cavenham's offer is worth 483p per Bovril share.
Rowntree's offer is worth 446p per Bovril share. (See Note 1)

2. Security

Cavenham's share offer is underwritten for cash.
Rowntree's is not.

3. Profits Growth

Cavenham is forecasting earnings growth this year of 30-40%. (See Note 2)
Rowntree is forecasting 7½-12%.

4. Share Price Growth

£100 invested in Cavenham in 1965 would be worth £320 today.
£100 invested in Rowntree at the same time would be worth £150 today. (See Note 3)

***Cavenham's offer is by each of these tests a better
and a more valuable offer than that of Rowntree***

The Bovril Board are recommending the Rowntree offer, but indeed they also recommended the original Rowntree offer of 355p per share, which was worth £3,500,000 less than the present Stock Market value of your shares.

**Accept Cavenham's offer and participate in a
strong vital group comprising both Bovril
and Cavenham**

NOTES

1. In each case the value of the share element is based on latest middle market quotations. The unsecured loan stocks are valued at par and the convertible loan stocks at values as advised by brokers.
2. The profit forecast, which does not include any part of the profit on the sale to the Southlands Corporation of a 49.99% interest in the group's retailing activities, is prepared on the assumptions set out below:
 - (a) trading and economic conditions in which the companies carry on business will not change materially;
 - (b) interest rates and the bases and rates of taxation, both direct and indirect, will not change materially;
 - (c) trading results will not be affected by industrial disputes in the companies' factories or in those of its principal suppliers;
 - (d) there will be no material change in international exchange rates or import duties and import or export regulations;
 - (e) the agreement with the Southland Corporation mentioned above will be completed by 31st August 1971.
3. The share price growth is based on the highest price in 1965 for ordinary shares of Cavenham and Rowntree and on the latest middle market quotations.
4. The formal document containing details of the underwriting and reports by Keyser Ullmann Ltd. and Price Waterhouse & Co., on the revised profit forecast of Cavenham, will be posted to shareholders of Bovril early next week.

This advertisement is inserted by Cavenham Ltd., a duly authorised committee of the Board of which has carefully considered the statements of fact and information contained herein, and accept individually and collectively responsibility therefor.

14th August, 1971

How Hambros built an overseas empire

Hambros has the largest banking business of the top merchant banks. Like rivals, it has greatly expanded at home in the last decade. Overseas, Hambros has probably achieved more than any of its rivals and become a truly international financial service company. MICHAEL COCK explains what has happened.

ONLY this month Hambros acquired, with its subsidiaries, a 10 per cent shareholding and management control of La Centrale Finanziaria, an enormous quoted Italian holding company with interests in railways, paper, food distribution and many other industries. La Centrale is about the size of Hambros, the Hambros holding company in this country.

A surprising aspect of this is that Hambros should have been in a position to do this which was to have set up a holding company in Italy. The Italian lawyer now in charge of the company is a former adviser to the Vatican and a former ambassador in Rome.

Five years ago Hambros was largely a banking business in traditional lines and presently concerned with estate clients.

The last decade Hambros, several of its fellow London merchant banks, has been formed from a relatively small banking house into a group of financial service companies operating throughout the world. In 1960 Hambros' only diversification was its stock of bullion merchants and goldsmiths in 1957.

But Hambros has since diversified its business into a wide range of financial services in every corner of the world. It has established companies to undertake its financial business in Scandinavia; it recently acquired 20 per cent of an Oslo finance house, Bohn & Co. A/S, and acquired 34 per cent of a small German bank last year, Bankhaus Barmberg & Brodbeck, K.G.A.A.

It has representatives in Athens and France and shareholdings in new banks in Cyprus, Malta and Dublin as well as wholly owned subsidiaries in Jersey and Guernsey. In Italy it has a representative and a shareholding in Sisona's bank.

Hambros European operations are partly controlled by two holding companies (there are now no fewer than 17 in the group as a whole). The largest is Hambros International N.V., based in Amsterdam which is 85 per cent directly or indirectly owned by Hambros Ltd., and a substantial quoted company in its own right with a market capitalisation of £8.5 million.

The other, Hambros Investment Company A.G., is based in Zurich.

This network of companies serves two basic purposes—the companies offer banking and financial services in their countries of operation and make investments; they also channel international banking syndicates and bond issues business back to headquarters in London's Bishopsgate.

But Hambros' catalogue of overseas expansion is by no means limited to Europe. It is one of the five London merchant banks (Schofers is the other) to have a fully fledged commercial bank in the United States—Hambros American Bank & Trust Co.—and has a 65 per cent owned subsidiary in Canada, Hambros Corporation of Canada Ltd., which is a public company in its own right with a market capitalisation of £27.5 million.

In more far-flung parts of the world Hambros now has interests in the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, the Arabian Gulf, Bermuda, Rio de Janeiro and Australia. Its next major development will probably be in the Pacific.

The results of this frenzied activity, most of which has taken place, incredibly, in the last five years, is that about 75 per cent of Hambros' business is overseas. It has also created a merchant banking group which is truly international in the great tradition of the banking businesses of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Over the last decade Hambros has also expanded its British business almost beyond recognition. Onto the established banking business has been grafted an array of additional financial services. In the 1960s the banks fund management department was minute—now the bank is in the top half dozen in the league of funds managed by merchant banks. It looks after some £500 million and, between 1967 and 1970 became the third largest unit trust group in the country.

Its corporate finance activities have been hampered by the lack of major British companies as clients. It is a slow process finding them but clients range from Thorn to Jessel Securities and the bank netted up victories in the News of the World and L.D.V. takeover battles.



Mr. Jocelyn Hambros

Other services which have been added are property management—Hambros looks after the Abbey Life Property Bond fund—leasing, factoring, venture capital, bullion dealing and diamond broking and, through Hambros Life Assurance, the brain-child of Mark Weinberg, life assurance and property bonds.

By any standards all this is quite a record of achievement. Hambros is a totally different animal from what it was ten years ago. The chairman, Jocelyn Hambros, cheerfully admits that the bank "appears to have and has changed in the old days," he remembers, "we were very much a bank."

"Our main job was banking and then we did the occasional new issue and Stock Exchange transaction."

Jocelyn Hambros has been the driving force behind the development of his colleagues describe him as an "expansionist" and the changes at the bank stem largely from the early 'sixties when he and his cousin, Jack Hambros, started to have a major hand in policy making.

There is a remarkable consistency in the way the expansion has been done. The Hambros style is to recruit, and back, men with ideas and know-how. Thus, in 1961, Hambros directors saw that Sisona, a London merchant bank in England it is Weinberg who runs Hambros Life Assurance. Typically Hambros prefers to undertake many new ventures with partners.

One of the best examples of the Hambros style is Western American Bank (Europe) an international merchant bank based in the City's Finsbury Circus. This bank was started only in 1968 but is now an important provider of medium term finance—particularly of syndicated eurocurrency loans and promissory notes to American and Continental clients.

Hambros has a 28 per cent shareholding in the American bank holding the rest of the equity.

The other striking characteristic of the enlarged Hambros group is that it has remained a family business and a most informal and friendly one. The chairman's colleagues say: "Jocelyn will see anyone in the bank—rather a different story from some of the other more self-important City chairmen."

Other members of the family

are much in evidence. Charles Hambros, Jocelyn's cousin, is deputy chairman; Rupert Hambros the chairman's eldest son is director of the bank and his two brothers, Richard and James, both now work in Bishopsgate.

In addition, the family's shareholding through the Hambros Trust effectively amounts to voting control of the group.

However, the changes have put a strain on this informal style of running the company. The new size of the group led Hambros to form a new holding company, Hambros Ltd., the quoted parent, and to make Hambros Bank one of its subsidiaries.

Behind the scenes Hambros has reorganised their United Kingdom operations into clearly defined divisions and set up, in parallel, a modern system of profit and cost centres. Management control has been greatly improved by the introduction of a monthly management accounting system.

Thus far, the state of activity has not been matched by results. Jocelyn Hambros says: "We have created a much larger company ready for the 1970s and 1980s, but the results should start coming through."

Nevertheless, the type of investment Hambros has made can only be judged over a period of time. The dividend flow from new banks and financial companies is small, very small to the size of investment.

Over the last decade Hambros has almost doubled the size of its investment portfolio.

The capital and reserves of the parent company have been steadily enlarged. They were £1.1 million in March 1960 and £51.8 million in March 1971. Over the last five years some £17.8 million of loan capital has been pumped into Hambros Ltd. Earnings have risen in the last five years but not particularly strongly. They are up from 27p in 1966/67 to 51p equity capital to 52p in 1970/71.

Now the aim is to improve the earnings performance and make the diversification programme pay.

In part, the results have lagged because the Hambros style does not include the constant search for quick returns. Investing in people and new businesses must be a long term process. But Hambros has made remarkably few bad mistakes.

Hambros Ltd. is now quite clearly a company with great assets. The company owns the freehold of its three office buildings in Bishopsgate, has a sizeable equity interest in the City's Ethelburga development scheme in the City. These direct property interests are certainly worth over £15 million.

It has stakes worth about £5 million in the quoted Hambros Investment Trust and Berkeley Property and Investment Co. Its shareholdings in the two overseas quoted holding companies total £9 million. Hambros own market capitalisation is £277 million and in addition many of the shareholdings in quoted companies are worth far more than the flow of profits to Hambros Ltd. indicates.

In fact, valuing Hambros as a break up situation is a purely academic exercise. The family have no intention of relinquishing control. The next test is to come over the next decade when the transformation of the last five years will, or will not, be translated into more strongly rising earnings per share.

Since the directors have this need clearly in view, the betting must be that the results will be there in due course.

Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor

Vice and virtue

IN his article "Oz, indecency and the law," Peregrine Worsthorpe writes that "the editors of Oz have been sent to prison because so many people find their product disgusting."

Although very probably the great majority of people would find Oz disgusting, a prosecution under obscenity laws is only successful if the article considered is found to have a tendency "to deprave and corrupt."

As Lord Gardiner reminded the jury in his defence of *Lady Chatterley's Lover*: "It is not a question of whether you think the book is disgusting or whether it is in good taste." MARK BRADY, University of Hull.

MR. WORSTHORPE puzzles me. A phallus no Rupert Bear would not have caused a ripple. He does not mention the three perversionists, to which the judge gave the technical names in his summing up. It is clear that Mr. Worsthorpe does not understand them. It is also clear that you, sir, would not prior descriptions of them.

May I hint at the meaning of necrophilia by saying that Christie suffered from this and the result was a houseful of corpses.

The judge pointed out that Oz contained a cartoon illustrating necrophilia. Mr. Worsthorpe's plea for freedom of expression in this field and especially his fears for his own position are misplaced. He may not preach sedition but he thinks that an attempt to pervert children must be allowed, because we must have free expression. A chesed analogy would be whether cases of cholera should be isolated or allowed freedom.

The truth really is that all those who are protesting are defending the right to instruct children in the horrors of perversion. The highest authority had something to say about such people 2,000 years ago, some thing about a millennium—(Da) R. W. COCKSHUT, London, N.W.4.

AT 80 I am of an age that was taught to respect the deccencies of life. Why sympathy is being poured out on the three editors of Oz is beyond my understanding, if they change to *Thelap* and habits from a cesspit do others have to endure the disgusting smells? Animals have higher standards. LILLIAN BAKER, London, E.10.

THE story of the Oz editors who merely printed obscene material, and suffered heavy penalties for so doing, is front-page news everywhere. The fact

that a couple behaved obscenely, in full view of children and adults, on a B.O.A.C. flight attracts only a small paragraph, with no mention of even a court case.—J. SALT, Derby.

IN his interesting article "Oz, indecency and the law," Peregrine Worsthorpe makes the assertion that "in no other area are the forces for conservatism against revolution as strong as they are in the field of sexual conduct," but fails to support his argument with any concrete evidence.

I challenge this line of thought entirely and consider that the forces of social conservatism, or if you like, a silent majority, are powerful enough to influence events in the face of the immense pressure exerted by organisations such as the National Council for Civil Liberties and the Defiance of Literature and the Arts Society whose members have been largely instrumental in securing, through Private Members' Bills, the legislative changes giving statutory, and *ipso facto* public respectability in the cult of permissiveness.

The truth is, surely, that the majority have not been heard and in many instances have lost the will to be heard.

Nor is that all. Mr. Worsthorpe's article makes no mention of the fact that all major political upheavals and social change are the work of committed and disciplined minorities. Witness the present troubles in Ulster, the urban guerrilla warfare in Uruguay, the student rebellion in Paris in 1968.

Why should we be so complacent as to think that what has happened elsewhere at the hands of minorities enticing the young, the politically uncertain and uncommitted could not happen here? All the evidence points to the fact that it already has started.

Perhaps most revealing is the statement of Mr. David Widger, a recent recruit to the editorial board of Oz and by admission a convinced Marxist: "Since the Royal Garden Hotel incident in Cambridge when Justice Melford Stevens wanted to stop student antics (he quoted) Oz has been ahead. People are beginning to think like us."

"We might appeal to the beautiful people, but we are also interested in the Clyde, the Industrial Relations Act and Northern Ireland." Ennagh said! —S. M. SWERLING, Young Members Group, Monday Club, London, S.W.1.

Jenny Wren

PERHAPS your correspondent Mrs. Davidson might be interested in W. H. Hudson's description of the wren's song:

It is not plaintive, nor passionate, nor so sprightly as the warbling of the robin—that most perfect feathered impressionist. In what then does its charm consist? It is not a song, certainly it is not a melody, and may even be described as brilliant in its limited way, but it is a song of greater songs like the small pimpernel to a poppy or bollycock, unambitious, yet finished, it has its distinction. The wren is the least self-conscious of our singers... a dreaming his summer dream, and unknowingly telling it aloud. When shall we have symbols to express as perfectly our summer feelings, our dream?

Hudson, in either words, doesn't quite ward the wren's gold, but I feel he might have been happy to give it a silver.—H. E. BATES, Ashford, Kent.

South African life

MANDRAKE'S column regarding aspects of the regime in South Africa is of particular interest to me as I have spent a year in that country recently. His assessment of life under present conditions there would seem to be correct, but I feel that there are two points which are not sufficiently stressed.

"A genuine opposition," is a somewhat benign term when one realises that the United Party is in general agreement with the need to preserve white supremacy. This is the basis of Government policy and, consequently, the opposition party cannot be considered a real alternative.

Through South Africa is a "totalitarian in one particular respect" the whole of society is affected and unless one is so ostrich or utterly insensitive (and many people appear to be) one is aware of constant suspicion. But nevertheless, extremely wearing, result (which, while there, I felt very strongly) is the vigilance needed to be sustained over all personal actions and behaviour. In other words there is a lack of true freedom for every individual.—CLARE HUTTON, Bramhall, Cheshire.

Metrication by stealth

MR. GORDON BOWEN's letter is typical of the arrogance of the bureaucrat. "The Man in Whitehall knows best." Because industry enforces metric Mr. Bowen sees no reason why the consumer should not fall in line. But why should he? If he wants only a few feet of timber or piping or what have you, why should he be compelled to buy a metric quantity which will probably be much more than he needs.

I cannot see why retailers cannot sell in Imperial units. They will not have any more waste if they do than if they sell metric. Since it must be extremely rare for a retailer to customer to buy a complete length of, for example, timber. If a shopkeeper cuts off lengths in feet from a four-metre length supplied to him by industry, he is likely to have enough left in feet to satisfy another customer; at the worst, his off-

POINTS

Soft Touch: In my "local" glass of lemonade is the same price as a bitter beer, which carries a high proportion of tax, while lemonade is presumably tax-free. You certainly pay the price for being a teetotalist.—T. W. WILLIAMS, London, S.E.1.

Inhuman: All who read Albany's remarks on slavery and brutality to Afghanistan must have reacted with horror and dismay. I sincerely hope that many readers will have been prompted to try to get something done. This depravation of basic human rights transcends the repression in Rhodesia and South Africa about which so many get so agitated.—R. H. GUSCOTT, Plymouth.

Cheque point: Isn't it strange how during lunch-hour, the only time when most people are about to wait the bank, the counter clerks are promptly reduced to two or even one.—R. FREEMAN, London, S.W.1.

Runaway: Some buses still delight in seeing prospective passengers running, and departing just before they reach the stop. They have a new game too. This involves waiting for tourists trying to read the bus destination and driving off just before they realise that this is the bus they need. With apologies to all other vehicles helpful citizens.—J. RICHARDSON, London, E.1.

The Prince at Cowes

LAST Sunday's issue showed a front page photograph under the headline "The yachtswoman who yelled at Prince Charles." It included a number of nice likenesses to the two lady members of my crew, a professional medical woman in a very responsible position, and my younger daughter, the interest of which I am concerned. I must put the record straight.

No one in the hearing of anyone in the boat "yelled at" or said anything in Prince Charles or his crew. There was no need, for Prince Charles on starboard tack had right of way, and notwithstanding the far-reaching effect of the telegraph lens, the boats were yards apart. As helmsman of the yacht with the "all-woman crew" (though only my arm is visible in the photograph) I know these to be the true facts of the situation.—R. F. TIPPER, Colonel (retired), Seaview Yacht Club, Sea View, Isle of Wight.

Groundsmanship

EST your correspondent, J. J. Warr, thinks that in suggesting a training course for groundsmen he has conceived an original idea. I hasten to point out that such courses have been regularly held for the past 20 years and that in more recent times Bert Plack of Old Trafford has frequently been one of the instructors.

For my part, I was a pupil at an elementary course in 1952 and completed the advanced course in 1958. This year, for the second time, I am to be a resident tutor on a course in this area. Thus the good work goes on.

Further, there is an examination scheme involving the award of certificates at three levels and also the Diploma in Turf-culture.

Doubtless, Mr. Warr is a reader of *The Cricketer* so that it is worth while pointing out to him that the Institution which writes the notes on groundsmanship for that journal is a recent recipient of the Diploma.—JOHN L. I. PALMER, Vice-President, The Institute of Groundsmanship, Paundisford, Taunton.

Clocking off

THE recommendation of the Lords Committee on procedure that special clocks should be installed in the Upper House in an effort to curtail the garbology of peers is an idea that could usefully be adopted at a more humble level. How sensible such a device would be at those interminable club dinners where speakers are allowed to ramble on and on while fellow members sink slowly into their glasses of port. A loud bell announcing the



end of a time limit might bring both speaker and audience back to their senses.

Or why not do as a cousin of mine did with great effect recently? Having suffered enough embarrassment at her engagement party she was determined to avoid a repeat at her wedding, so she produced a kitchen timer at her reception, set it for nine minutes, and unless she was broken at what is often a sticky occasion.—P. HUTCHINSON, Hatfield, Herts.

Associated British Foods

I have a firm belief in the growth potential in the fields in which we operate.

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Profit before tax £23.8 million

The record results reported by the group for the past year have been achieved during a period when inflation has exerted a constant pressure on margins. Continuous price increases are impossible to disguise from customers with daily and weekly shopping habits, and these constant reminders of inflation are a deterrent to spending, thus exerting a disproportionate effect on margins in the food industry.

Under these circumstances, and operating in highly competitive industries, profit growth can only be achieved by containing costs—rather than by higher pricing—by increased sales and better utilisation of assets.

This, I am pleased to report, is how Associated British Foods achieved its success this year.

Financial Highlights

| | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Sales | £585.2 million | £524.1 million | £503.0 million |
| Trading Surplus | 41.5 | 38.3 | 35.9 |
| Depreciation | 12.5 | 11.4 | 11.2 |
| Interest | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.5 |
| Profit before Tax | 23.8 | 21.8 | 20.2 |
| Net Assets | 155.1 | 146.3 | 140.1 |
| Ordinary Shareholders' Funds | 82.9 | 76.2 | 60.4 |
| Earnings per Ordinary Share | 3.49p | 2.96p | 2.85p |
| Ordinary Dividend | 36p | 34p | 33p |
| Profit before Tax as % of Net Assets | 15.4% | 14.9% | 14.4% |

WESTON CENTRAL, 40 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1X 6BX

READERS ASK

Take cover before your hotel collapses

ALTHOUGH I was relieved to hear that the three young English boys had a miraculous escape from the hotel in Spain, their plight set me wondering about my own young family who are flying to the Continent tomorrow. What happens if their hotel falls down on them and they are injured or worse? What would be their legal position?

As the holiday contract was made in Britain you can sue the tour operators under English Law but most companies have stringent "escape"

clauses which exclude liability for happenings of this kind. And then again, in the majority of cases a company's insurance will only be a maximum of £1,000 for serious injury or death. Of course, you could sue the hotelier in Spain but that is likely to be a long and expensive operation. It might be worthwhile taking more generous insurance cover.

My second husband and I have separated by mutual consent. I do not want maintenance for myself but am finding it difficult to support my daughter as well. She is a child of my first marriage and my second husband says that as she was not his he is under no duty to support her. Is this correct?

If your second husband accepted her into his household and contributed towards her keep while you were living together she has become a "child of the family" and your present husband is as liable to maintain her as if she was his own child. You should commence maintenance proceedings forthwith.

I HAVE a joint P.O. Savings Bank account with my wife, and the interest credited for the year to December 31, 1968, was £55, of which £25 was mine and £30 was my wife's. But the Inspector says that only one £15 exemption is due on a joint account, but he gave no reason for this. Surely husband and wife are both entitled to the £15, free of all tax?

A joint Savings Bank account is regarded by the Inland Revenue Department, both for estate duty and income tax purposes, as an arrangement of convenience, so that either husband or wife may draw on the account, and in the absence of any irrefutable evidence to the contrary, all deposits are regarded as the husband's. A simple solution would be to withdraw your wife's own deposits, and open an account in her sole name, when the exemption of £21 (formerly £15), would be given to each spouse.

While every effort is made to ensure accuracy THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH cannot accept responsibility for the answers given.

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The authorised Committee of the Board of Edger Investments Limited has considered all statements and opinion contained in this advertisement, and accepts, individually and collectively, responsibility therefore.

IN most areas recently estate agents have been facing the sort of situation in which it could appear that they are not earning their corn. They have been desperately short of homes to sell.

This has meant that any property which has been put on their books at the right price one day is sold within a day or two. To the seller it would appear that the agent has done no more to earn his fee than pick up the phone.

In one or two extreme cases he has not, in fact, had to do anything more than that. But he has, of course, maintained enquiries and while it is an easy sale for a fortunate seller in a market like today's, the agent has also to cope with things are not so easy.

Mainly it is a case of swings and roundabouts. On occasions when buyers can afford to be choosy, the good agent has his work cut out to organise successful deals.

The shortage of homes, which has become more acute over the past few months, is blamed on the economic situation. Clearly there is not the movement which characterises the house market in more settled times. Everyone is more cautious and only those who are obliged to change houses do so.

Nor is there any panic selling, though in some regions where industrial upheaval is causing concern there are people who are trying to sell and are having problems, mainly because of local conditions.

However, none of this applies to Surrey, especially those most favoured areas in the county. In fact, the districts close to its border with Hampshire to which Farnham and Haslemere are prominent.

There is a severe shortage of homes in all categories in both these places and prices have reached levels at which it is assumed most buyers are those already with houses to sell. The first-time purchaser is a rarity and generally he must look further afield for something much cheaper.

This can, or could once, be found in the Hampshire towns and villages nearby. Recent indications, however, are that events have largely

HOUSES

EASY CORN?

By Arthur Bowers

wiped out the £400 or £500 on a three-bedroom semi and the £1,000 on a four-bedroom detached home which could once be saved by such a sortie over the border.

Like Haslemere, Farnham has become increasingly attractive to the city man who wishes to live in a country atmosphere. Additionally, the villages and country between have also provided him with the opportunity to buy the small residential estate or farm and so enjoy much of the best of both worlds.

Though Haslemere may provide a wider selection of more substantial homes than Farnham, prices are much the same house for house in both places, as well as in the villages.

An attraction in Farnham is that what has become the established and most popular residential area is within a mile of the station in surroundings which give it an almost semi-rural atmosphere, yet both the main road and railway are nearby.

Most post-Second World War building has been to the north in the Aldershot direction, in the Hale and Heath End areas. Considerable estate development embracing terraced, semi-detached and detached houses has swallowed up what land there is. Today most new building is on sites rescued by demolishing big properties or longer serving a need or which are not classified as

For properties in Farnham's "show" places—Castle Street and West Street, noted for the Georgian townhouses—£30,000 to £35,000 would be the bracket.

A Castle Street three- or four-bedroom town house, dating possibly from the 17th to early 19th centuries, usually falls between £11,000 and £20,000, depending upon its room and site sizes. Some have surprisingly generous gardens; others little more than a courtyard. Common to them all is their lack of space for cars or garages.

architectural or historical gems. These sites can be expensive as one builder recently found. He paid £16,200 for a property to pull down and replace by two new homes to sell for £23,000 or £24,000.

This may be an exception, but there are few reclaimed sites valued at under £5,000 and the four-bedroom homes for just under £10,000 on a development in the hands of Weller, Eggar & Co. are unlikely to be repeated. It has reached a point where 35 to 40 per cent of the price of a house in the area is represented by the land content.

Four different types are being planned in the first phase of 30 homes offered through Mann & Co. It is a G. B. Eden project in which detached houses are £9,750 to £11,550. Further phases will be released later and when the development is complete there will be over 200 houses.

The manner and times in which Farnham has developed has produced a wide variety of property. Residentially there is little today for less than £5,750, the price of a small pre-war built semi-detached which requires bringing up to date.

In a pleasant position, such a home might command up to £6,000, the point at which modern terrace house is available. These go up to about £6,500. For a completely unmodernised small Victorian semi, possibly having two bedrooms, just over £4,800 might apply on rare occasions.

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In West Street, it might be possible to find a smaller cottage, maybe as yet unmodernised, but it would cost £6,000 in raw state; and the five- to seven-bedroom well-kept Georgian, or even early-Victorian house, can top £30,000. Mainly, the West Street period properties tend to be smaller than those in Castle Street, which at its "country" end also includes some pre- and post-war homes.

Much of the 1920s and 1930s detached housing in roads close to the town centre make £10,000 to £15,000, with larger styles reaching £20,000. These are among the most sought-after of Farnham homes as they are conveniently placed for shops and services.

One of the later-built examples of these at £15,000 or so, detached with three bedrooms and sited within half a mile of the station, was shown by Hoar, Sanderson & Spooner; and £13,750 was the figure put by Gascoigne-Pees on a late Georgian five-bedroom villa house in a third of an acre at Weybourne, a mile and a half from Farnham.

At the higher end of the market is a four-six-bedroom/two-bathroom family house in almost an acre, which Pearson's are due to auction soon. It is fully modernised, is about half a mile from the station and was built in 1908.

Period properties are also found in the villages around Farnham, among them Churt, which is more orientated to Haslemere's demands, Tilford and Purzelev. Most receive the additional protection of being in the extended Metropolitan green belt and/or in areas of exceptional beauty.

On the edge of Churt is Broomfield. Though it is in Queen Anne style, it was built early this century and presides over 110 acres. The six-bedroom/four-bathroom house is available with 16½ acres of immediate grounds and parkland with the farm and buildings a separate lot. Something more than £100,000 is involved in the property, which is due to be auctioned next month by John D. Wood.

For one of the bigger Queen Anne properties only a short walk from Haslemere's main street, Wilson & Co. quoted £45,000. It includes an attached period cottage and the property is partly enclosed by a walled garden.

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PETER HILDRETH

HELSINKI

Sheila robbed of bronze by inches

LESS than two inches separated Sheila Sherwood from a bronze medal in the long jump final of the European Championships at the Olympic Stadium in Helsinki, last night. In the second round Sheila moved into second place with a jump of 21ft. 4ins. She was unable to improve on this, but it is worth mentioning, even though she failed to win a medal, that only Mary Rand and Sheila herself, of all British jumpers, have ever done better.

Meta Antenen, of Switzerland, took the championship record with 22 ft. 1 in. in the fourth round. But even this was not good enough as Ingrid Miedler-Schick, who was silver medalist at West Germany in the 1968 Olympics, jumped 22 ft. 2 in. in the fifth round to take the gold.

Medals table

| | Gold | Silver | Bronze | Total |
|---------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| Russia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| West Germany | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| France | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Poland | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Austria | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Sweden | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Italy | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Switzerland | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Great Britain | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The other West German girl, Heidi Rosewald, won the bronze medal in the first round, but she was unable to improve on this, but it is worth mentioning, even though she failed to win a medal, that only Mary Rand and Sheila herself, of all British jumpers, have ever done better.

With 27 finals decided last night, the medal hunt was in full swing. In the 400 metres final, the British team, led by Mary Rand, took the silver medal, while Sheila Sherwood took the bronze.

Alas, Pascoe, the British team leader, who was a bronze medalist at the event in Athens in 1968, was unable to improve on this, but it is worth mentioning, even though she failed to win a medal, that only Mary Rand and Sheila herself, of all British jumpers, have ever done better.

Heidi Rosewald, of West Germany, was a bronze medalist at the event in Athens in 1968, but she was unable to improve on this, but it is worth mentioning, even though she failed to win a medal, that only Mary Rand and Sheila herself, of all British jumpers, have ever done better.

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HOW THEY FINISHED

| Event | Gold | Silver | Bronze |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 100m | USA (Tommy Smith) | USSR (Larion Larionov) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 200m | USSR (Larion Larionov) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 400m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 800m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 1500m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 5000m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 10000m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 20000m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 30000m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 40000m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 50000m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 60000m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 70000m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 80000m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 90000m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |
| 100000m | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) | USSR (Viktor Minin) |

WINDSOR

2.30-ROBIN ALLEN, 2-Y-O, 5Y-O, 6Y-O, 7Y-O, 8Y-O, 9Y-O, 10Y-O, 11Y-O, 12Y-O, 13Y-O, 14Y-O, 15Y-O, 16Y-O, 17Y-O, 18Y-O, 19Y-O, 20Y-O, 21Y-O, 22Y-O, 23Y-O, 24Y-O, 25Y-O, 26Y-O, 27Y-O, 28Y-O, 29Y-O, 30Y-O, 31Y-O, 32Y-O, 33Y-O, 34Y-O, 35Y-O, 36Y-O, 37Y-O, 38Y-O, 39Y-O, 40Y-O, 41Y-O, 42Y-O, 43Y-O, 44Y-O, 45Y-O, 46Y-O, 47Y-O, 48Y-O, 49Y-O, 50Y-O, 51Y-O, 52Y-O, 53Y-O, 54Y-O, 55Y-O, 56Y-O, 57Y-O, 58Y-O, 59Y-O, 60Y-O, 61Y-O, 62Y-O, 63Y-O, 64Y-O, 65Y-O, 66Y-O, 67Y-O, 68Y-O, 69Y-O, 70Y-O, 71Y-O, 72Y-O, 73Y-O, 74Y-O, 75Y-O, 76Y-O, 77Y-O, 78Y-O, 79Y-O, 80Y-O, 81Y-O, 82Y-O, 83Y-O, 84Y-O, 85Y-O, 86Y-O, 87Y-O, 88Y-O, 89Y-O, 90Y-O, 91Y-O, 92Y-O, 93Y-O, 94Y-O, 95Y-O, 96Y-O, 97Y-O, 98Y-O, 99Y-O, 100Y-O, 101Y-O, 102Y-O, 103Y-O, 104Y-O, 105Y-O, 106Y-O, 107Y-O, 108Y-O, 109Y-O, 110Y-O, 111Y-O, 112Y-O, 113Y-O, 114Y-O, 115Y-O, 116Y-O, 117Y-O, 118Y-O, 119Y-O, 120Y-O, 121Y-O, 122Y-O, 123Y-O, 124Y-O, 125Y-O, 126Y-O, 127Y-O, 128Y-O, 129Y-O, 130Y-O, 131Y-O, 132Y-O, 133Y-O, 134Y-O, 135Y-O, 136Y-O, 137Y-O, 138Y-O, 139Y-O, 140Y-O, 141Y-O, 142Y-O, 143Y-O, 144Y-O, 145Y-O, 146Y-O, 147Y-O, 148Y-O, 149Y-O, 150Y-O, 151Y-O, 152Y-O, 153Y-O, 154Y-O, 155Y-O, 156Y-O, 157Y-O, 158Y-O, 159Y-O, 160Y-O, 161Y-O, 162Y-O, 163Y-O, 164Y-O, 165Y-O, 166Y-O, 167Y-O, 168Y-O, 169Y-O, 170Y-O, 171Y-O, 172Y-O, 173Y-O, 174Y-O, 175Y-O, 176Y-O, 177Y-O, 178Y-O, 179Y-O, 180Y-O, 181Y-O, 182Y-O, 183Y-O, 184Y-O, 185Y-O, 186Y-O, 187Y-O, 188Y-O, 189Y-O, 190Y-O, 191Y-O, 192Y-O, 193Y-O, 194Y-O, 195Y-O, 196Y-O, 197Y-O, 198Y-O, 199Y-O, 200Y-O, 201Y-O, 202Y-O, 203Y-O, 204Y-O, 205Y-O, 206Y-O, 207Y-O, 208Y-O, 209Y-O, 210Y-O, 211Y-O, 212Y-O, 213Y-O, 214Y-O, 215Y-O, 216Y-O, 217Y-O, 218Y-O, 219Y-O, 220Y-O, 221Y-O, 222Y-O, 223Y-O, 224Y-O, 225Y-O, 226Y-O, 227Y-O, 228Y-O, 229Y-O, 230Y-O, 231Y-O, 232Y-O, 233Y-O, 234Y-O, 235Y-O, 236Y-O, 237Y-O, 238Y-O, 239Y-O, 240Y-O, 241Y-O, 242Y-O, 243Y-O, 244Y-O, 245Y-O, 246Y-O, 247Y-O, 248Y-O, 249Y-O, 250Y-O, 251Y-O, 252Y-O, 253Y-O, 254Y-O, 255Y-O, 256Y-O, 257Y-O, 258Y-O, 259Y-O, 260Y-O, 261Y-O, 262Y-O, 263Y-O, 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Cardinal condemns internment

THE Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, Cardinal Conway, has condemned internment without trial and called for an inquiry into allegations of brutality.

CALLAGHAN

CHANGES

HIS MIND

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, Shadow Home Secretary, has shattered the bipartisan approach to the Ulster crisis with a surprise attack on the introduction of internment in Northern Ireland.

Less than a week after giving his tacit approval to this emergency measure, Mr. Callaghan has changed his mind. Last Monday Mr. Callaghan accepted that the Northern Ireland Government had to do what it thought necessary to contain the gunmen.

Internment was "a gamble," he said, but he warned that Government had to be prepared to withdraw as soon as possible. But he did not oppose it. In an interview today, however, Mr. Callaghan says flatly that the introduction of internment was wrong.

RADIO EXPLANATION

Mr. Callaghan will explain his change of heart in the B.B.C. Radio programme "The World This Week" later today. His main reason is that many innocent Roman Catholics have been caught in the net and made to appear to be I.R.A. supporters.

This, he argues, can only cause more bitterness and sowing. Many Catholics who did not previously support the I.R.A. may do so now, Mr. Callaghan believes.

Mr. Callaghan switched his position after a meeting last week with Mr. Maudling, Home Secretary. He made suggestions for a meeting between the Prime Minister and Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Heath and for the creation of a council of all Ireland.

NO RECALL

But nothing was done. Mr. Callaghan now feels that Mr. Maudling has missed some opportunities and is prepared to rely too heavily on force and internment.

There has been no change of heart however on the question of recalling Parliament after consultation with Mr. Wilson yesterday Mr. Callaghan was still convinced that a Commons debate would serve no useful purpose at this stage.

Nevertheless his criticism of the Government will give an edge to the demands of Labour M.P.s for a recall. Before Mr. Callaghan announced his changed opinion on internment he gave Mr. Maudling's private office advance warning by telephone.

RUBENS PRANK

A Rubens painting of Christ on the Cross which disappeared from a museum in Mechelen, Belgium, was recovered from a roadside outside the city. It was found in a car parked in a field. A prankster is suspected.—A.P.

TV today

B.B.C.1

9 a.m.-9.25, Nai Zodiag—Nava Jeeva.

10.30-11.00, Holy Communion from St. Winifred's, Gwynedd, The Lizard, Cornwall.

12.0 Farming. 1.45, Made in Britain. 1.55, News: European Athletics Finals Day.

5.5 Life at Large: Avaranche. rpt. 5.55, Ken Dodd. rpt.

6.5 News. 6.15, The Eighties—In the Beginning (Bible stories).

7.5 Praise the Lord (hymns from Songs of Praise). 7.25, Hickstead Show Jumping.

8.15 "The Spiral Road" (1962 A film).

Worthy if rather stiff attempt to make a relevant statement about the conflict between science and religion with Rock Hudson as the cold-blooded doctor who kills Burt Reynolds and himself in prison. Jva. Robert Mulligan directs from the Jva de Harig best-seller.

10.30 News. 10.40, Omnibus at the Proms—Debussey and Stravinsky. Pierre Boulez conducts B.B.C. Symphony Orch.

11.45 Weather.

*Not Colour.

B.B.C.2

10.35 a.m.-12.30, Opee University—Social Sciences: Science; Mathematics; Arts.

1.50-4.30 Jobe Player League Cricket: Keof v Somerset (4, Interval).

7 News Review. 7.25, The World About Us—The Lost River of Gaping Gill. rpt.

8.15 Workshop—Sense and Sensibility (the story of Jane Austen's novel).

9.50 One Man's Week: Jack Trevor Story.

10.20 Children Talking. 10.20, The Borderers. rpt.

11.20 News. Cricket scores; Weather.

*Not Colour.

I.T.A. LONDON WEEKEND

11 a.m.-12.30, R.C. Mass for the Feast of the Assumption from the Cathedral, Church, Whitefriar Street, Dublin.

1.45 All Our Yesterdays.

2.15 Forest Rangers. 2.45, The Big Match: West Ham v W.B.A.

3.45 Strange Report. rpt.

4.45 Golden Shot.

5.35 European Games from Helsinki.

6.5 News and European Games. 6.15, Gaiety Message.

6.30, The East Centuries—A Star in the East. 6.55, Appeal.

7.5 Praise the Lord (hymns from Songs of Praise). 7.25, Hickstead Show Jumping.

8.15 "The Spiral Road" (1962 A film).

Worthy if rather stiff attempt to make a relevant statement about the conflict between science and religion with Rock Hudson as the cold-blooded doctor who kills Burt Reynolds and himself in prison. Jva. Robert Mulligan directs from the Jva de Harig best-seller.

10.30 News. 10.40, Omnibus at the Proms—Debussey and Stravinsky. Pierre Boulez conducts B.B.C. Symphony Orch.

11.45 Weather.

*Not Colour.

RADIO

RADIO 1 (247m.)

6.55 a.m. First Day of the Week. 7.15, News. 7.30, News. 7.45, News. 8.00, News. 8.15, News. 8.30, News. 8.45, News. 9.00, News. 9.15, News. 9.30, News. 9.45, News. 10.00, News. 10.15, News. 10.30, News. 10.45, News. 11.00, News. 11.15, News. 11.30, News. 11.45, News. 12.00, News. 12.15, News. 12.30, News. 12.45, News. 1.00, News. 1.15, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 2.00, News. 2.15, News. 2.30, News. 2.45, News. 3.00, News. 3.15, News. 3.30, News. 3.45, News. 4.00, News. 4.15, News. 4.30, News. 4.45, News. 5.00, News. 5.15, News. 5.30, News. 5.45, News. 6.00, News. 6.15, News. 6.30, News. 6.45, News. 7.00, News. 7.15, News. 7.30, News. 7.45, News. 8.00, News. 8.15, News. 8.30, News. 8.45, News. 9.00, News. 9.15, News. 9.30, News. 9.45, News. 10.00, News. 10.15, News. 10.30, News. 10.45, News. 11.00, News. 11.15, News. 11.30, News. 11.45, News. 12.00, News. 12.15, News. 12.30, News. 12.45, News. 1.00, News. 1.15, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 2.00, News. 2.15, News. 2.30, News. 2.45, 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11.15, News. 11.30, News. 11.45, News. 12.00, News. 12.15, News. 12.30, News. 12.45, News. 1.00, News. 1.15, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 2.00, News. 2.15, News. 2.30, News. 2.45, News. 3.00, News. 3.15, News. 3.30, News. 3.45, News. 4.00, News. 4.15, News. 4.30, News. 4.45, News. 5.00, News. 5.15, News. 5.30, News. 5.45, News. 6.00, News. 6.15, News. 6.30, News. 6.45, News. 7.00, News. 7.15, News. 7.30, News. 7.45, News. 8.00, News. 8.15, News. 8.30, News. 8.45, News. 9.00, News. 9.15, News. 9.30, News. 9.45, News. 10.00, News. 10.15, News. 10.30, News. 10.45, News. 11.00, News. 11.15, News. 11.30, News. 11.45, News. 12.00, News. 12.15, News. 12.30, News. 12.45, News. 1.00, News. 1.15, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 2.00, News. 2.15, News. 2.30, News. 2.45, News. 3.00, News. 3.15, News. 3.30, News. 3.45, News. 4.00, News. 4.15, News. 4.30, News. 4.45, News. 5.00, News. 5.15, News. 5.30, News. 5.45, News. 6.00, News. 6.15, News. 6.30, News. 6.45, News. 7.00, News. 7.15, News. 7.30, 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1.15, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 2.00, News. 2.15, News. 2.30, News. 2.45, News. 3.00, News. 3.15, News. 3.30, News. 3.45, News. 4.00, News. 4.15, News. 4.30, News. 4.45, News. 5.00, News. 5.15, News. 5.30, News. 5.45, News. 6.00, News. 6.15, News. 6.30, News. 6.45, News. 7.00, News. 7.15, News. 7.30, News. 7.45, News. 8.00, News. 8.15, News. 8.30, News. 8.45, News. 9.00, News. 9.15, News. 9.30, News. 9.45, News. 10.00, News. 10.15, News. 10.30, News. 10.45, News. 11.00, News. 11.15, News. 11.30, News. 11.45, News. 12.00, News. 12.15, News. 12.30, News. 12.45, News. 1.00, News. 1.15, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 2.00, News. 2.15, News. 2.30, News. 2.45, News. 3.00, News. 3.15, News. 3.30, News. 3.45, News. 4.00, News. 4.15, News. 4.30, News. 4.45, News. 5.00, News. 5.15, News. 5.30, News. 5.45, News. 6.00, News. 6.15, News. 6.30, News. 6.45, News. 7.00, News. 7.15, News. 7.30, News. 7.45, News. 8.00, News. 8.15, News. 8.30, News. 8.45, News. 9.00, News. 9.15, News. 9.30, News. 9.45, News. 10.00, News. 10.15, News. 10.30, News. 10.45, News. 11.00, News. 11.15, News. 11.30, News. 11.45, News. 12.00, News. 12.15, News. 12.30, News. 12.45, News. 1.00, News. 1.15, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 2.00, News. 2.15, News. 2.30, News. 2.45, News. 3.00, News. 3.15, News. 3.30, News. 3.45, News. 4.00, News. 4.15, News. 4.30, News. 4.45, News. 5.00, News. 5.15, News. 5.30, News. 5.45, News. 6.00, News. 6.15, News. 6.30, News. 6.45, News. 7.00, News. 7.15, News. 7.30, News. 7.45, News. 8.00, News. 8.15, News. 8.30, News. 8.45, News. 9.00, News. 9.15, News. 9.30, News. 9.45, News. 10.00, News. 10.15, News. 10.30, News. 10.45, News. 11.00, News. 11.15, News. 11.30, News. 11.45, News. 12.00, News. 12.15, News. 12.30, News. 12.45, News. 1.00, News. 1.15, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 2.00, News. 2.15, News. 2.30, News. 2.45, News. 3.00, News. 3.15, News. 3.30, News. 3.45, News. 4.00, News. 4.15, News. 4.30, News. 4.45, News. 5.00, News. 5.15, News. 5.30, News. 5.45, News. 6.00, News. 6.15, News. 6.30, News. 6.45, News. 7.00, News. 7.15, News. 7.30, News. 7.45, News. 8.00, News. 8.15, News. 8.30, News. 8.45, News. 9.00, News. 9.15, News. 9.30, News. 9.45, News. 10.00, News. 10.15, News. 10.30, News. 10.45, News. 11.00, News. 11.15, News. 11.30, News. 11.45, News. 12.00, News. 12.15, News. 12.30, News. 12.45, News. 1.00, News. 1.15, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 2.00, News. 2.15, News. 2.30, News. 2.45, News. 3.00, News. 3.15, News. 3.30, News. 3.45, News. 4.00, News. 4.15, News. 4.30, News. 4.45, News. 5.00, News. 5.15, News. 5.30, News. 5.45, News. 6.00, News. 6.15, News. 6.30, News. 6.45, News. 7.00, News. 7.15, News. 7.30, News. 7.45, News. 8.00, News. 8.15, News. 8.30, News. 8.45, News. 9.00, News. 9.15, News. 9.30, News. 9.45, News. 10.00, News. 10.15, News. 10.30, News. 10.45, News. 11.00, News. 11.15, News. 11.30, News. 11.45, News. 12.00, News. 12.15, News. 12.30, News. 12.45, News. 1.00, News. 1.15, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 2.00, News. 2.15, News. 2.30, News. 2.45, News. 3.00, News. 3.15, News. 3.30, News. 3.45, News. 4.00, News. 4.15, News. 4.30, News. 4.45, News. 5.00, News. 5.15, News. 5.30, News. 5.45, News. 6.00, News. 6.15, News. 6.30, News. 6.45, News. 7.00, News. 7.15, News. 7.30, News. 7.45, News. 8.00, News. 8.15, News. 8.30, News. 8.45, News. 9.00, News. 9.15, News. 9.30, News. 9.45, News. 10.00, News. 10.15, News. 10.30, News. 10.45, News. 11.00, News. 11.15, News. 11.30, News. 11.45, News. 12.00, News. 12.15, News. 12.30, News. 12.45, News. 1.00, News. 1.15, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 2.00, News. 2.15, News. 2.30, News. 2.45, News. 3.00, News. 3.15, News. 3.30, News. 3.45, News. 4.00, News. 4.15, News. 4.30, News. 4.45, News. 5.00, News. 5.15, News. 5.30, News. 5.45, News. 6.00, News. 6.15, News. 6.30, News. 6.45, News. 7.00, News. 7.15, News. 7.30, News. 7.45, News. 8.00, News. 8.15, News. 8.30, News. 8.45, News. 9.00, News. 9.15, News. 9.30, News. 9.45, News. 10.00, News. 10.15, News. 10.30, News. 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